THE SURVEY

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SO THEY SAY

Ours is the age of no escape.—*Ivor Brown, Boston.*

The only difference between a rut and the grave is the depth.—*A. S. D., Elliott, Maine.*

Thanks be to God most men do want to do the right thing.—*Ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith, New York.*

No one need worry lest we have too few prejudices.—*James Bryant Conant, president, Harvard University.*

All necessary steps should be taken at once to repeal the bootlegger.—*David Lawrence in United States News.*

Education is the vaccination and the spinach and the cod-liver oil of the body politic.—*Dr. Hans Zinsser, Boston.*

The pistol is comparatively useless to the criminal unless he also has an automobile.—*Lieut.-Col. Calvin Goddard, Chicago.*

All wars carry the same lesson for each generation which the next generation forgets.—*Frederick Palmer, war correspondent.*

The controlling principle of our time is that the peoples of the world will not let nature take its course.—*Walter Lippmann, New York.*

The social worker is paid by people who do not use his services,—he's really just another donation.—*Frances Perkins, secretary of labor.*

I look toward the time when relief workers will be absorbed by industry.—*Robert J. Dunham, chairman, Illinois Emergency Relief Commission.*

We've got to get an answer on this rent business and we've got to get it pretty darned quick.—*Harry L. Hopkins, federal emergency relief administrator.*

Key men of the NRA have all along been fighting to save industries from their own panic-born impulse to throw themselves into the arms of government.—*Business Week.*

There is always a chance that there might be someone . . . who would mistake the yells of a disgruntled wolf of Wall Street for the sermon of a Patrick Henry.—*Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., New York.*

Major periods of history do not announce themselves loudly. They take their beginnings in a succession of events no one of which may seem extraordinary.—*Howard F. Barker in American Mercury.*

Liberalism (in the 'twenties) entrenched itself in the universities, in foundations of "social research," in highfalutin' "scientific" social work and in an increasing "social vision" in the churches.—*Benjamin Stolberg in Vanity Fair.*

Ninety-five percent of the citizens of the United States think the problem today is relief, when the real problem is to achieve such liberal planning that we never again will have to pay relief.—*Col. Henry M. Waite, public works administration.*

The strike as a first resort is not prohibited by law; it is banned by common sense. The crucial point is that a strike is never more than a protest. It creates hundreds of new problems but cannot solve a single one.—*Senator Robert F. Wagner, National Labor Board.*

As long as our (economic) system remains in its present form very considerable numbers of families will find their children handicapped in life because there are too many of them.—*Warren S. Thompson, Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems.*

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Fitzpatrick in the St. Louis Post-Dispatch

LIFTING AMERICA OUT OF THE SOUP

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THE SURVEY

December
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Relief from Relief

By RUSSELL H. KURTZ
Russell Sage Foundation

THE official launching party for the new Civil Works Administration, held in Washington in mid-November, gave abundant evidence that the fifteen hundred governors, mayors, engineers and relief administrators present were going back home determined to make the scheme work. Its central thought was a realization of their fondest dreams—jobs, not doles! In practically all of their communities they had tried, at various times since 1930, to achieve the same end through work relief. Too often the result had been a poor compromise, consisting of neither true work nor true relief. Always, the added costs had been an obstacle to conducting the program along right lines. Work relief was admittedly preferable to direct relief—but try to make it stand up in the face of fourth winter budgets!

Public works, on the other hand, as promised by the three billion dollar Public Works Administration were failing to make deliveries in the form of real jobs. This was inevitable, perhaps; but the country was growing impatient. Winter was at hand, with over three million families on relief (at $16 per month each on the average) and with probably five to six million others unemployed and overhanging the relief market. National Recovery had toned up the picture somewhat since March, but it was still too dark for comfort. The announcement of the CWA plan came as a dramatic promise of delivery from this slough of despond.

The plan is simplicity itself. "Let us take all the actual and potential public-work relief jobs in the country," said its sponsors, "and weave them together into a huge employment program under federal control. To finance them, we will divert $400 million from the unexpended balances of the Public Works' Administration, $100 million from the Federal Emergency Relief Fund and seek to enlist $200 million or so more from state and local public funds. To avoid confusion with the operations of the PWA and because of their different nature, we will call these projects Civil Works. To share in PWA funds, they must be under federal control, but in the interest of speed, diversity and local participation they should be prosecuted by local bodies. The way to achieve that is to put the whole show in the hands of the Emergency Relief Administrations, federal, state and local.

"But we must avoid the mistakes made in our local work-relief experience. Wages must be adequate to provide sufficient income to take these people entirely off the relief rolls. In fact, we will have to pay them the PWA scale of wages or the whole set-up will fail to qualify for a PWA appropriation. Furthermore, we will be wise to make the program large enough to include as many as possible of the unemployed who are not on relief, for they are the real forgotten men of this situation."

The idea "clicked" and received the enthusiastic endorsement of President Roosevelt, who announced it on November 8. A week later officials were called to Washington for formal instructions and within forty-eight hours, state capitols were buzzing with similar gatherings. It is doubtful whether any national enterprise was ever given the speedy send-off which this one received. "The two million to be transferred from relief to Civil Works must be at work by December 1," were the orders, "and the second two million, to be hired from the unemployed at large, must join them by December 15." As this is written, late in November, the press is reporting progress toward these goals.

What are some of the implications of this major change in our American program of caring for the unemployed?

First off, it appears that the administration has a real determination to relieve unemployment through employment, even though that involves having the government put men on its own payroll until someone else wants them. This course had been suggested frequently in recent

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months, but few seriously anticipated that it would be followed. The cost appeared prohibitive. Now we see the government actually embarked upon such a course. True, the program is financed only to February and with funds already set aside for a kindred purpose. But Congress will assemble in January, in ample time to approve an extension of the scheme if it is convinced that National Recovery and Public Works are not ready to absorb the Civil Workers. The problem of finding the money may worry it a little, but not as much as the alternative—throwing 4 million men back on relief.

THE chore of finding a sufficient number of "socially and economically desirable" projects without poaching upon the Public Works preserves and the domains of year-round municipal employment, has made skeptics of some observers. They point out that of the three million families on relief, only a third have been on work relief and since rotation on the job is a widespread practice, the actual number of jobs ready to transfer to Civil Works totals, they think, probably less than three quarters of a million. The CWA program calls for four million full-time jobs within thirty days. Can these be found?

Washington is confident that they can if those involved go to work with a will, using their imaginations and stopping at no obstacles. The Government itself has agreed to fill one million of the jobs on direct federal projects in the National Parks, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, and so on. It is prepared to suggest projects to unimaginative states and localities.

Other skeptics are inclined to grant that projects of a sort can be found, but that they will be short-lived, and that when they have been finished, we will be worse off than we were before, with our work opportunities and our money both gone. In answer to which another group prophesies that we will then turn to industry and place our surplus labor at government-subsidized employment, as Germany has done.

Relief executives generally have been less concerned with these long-range possibilities than with the immediate task of getting the relief program trimmed down and the Civil Works program built up, as ordered from Washington. Probably the most difficult adjustment which they have been called upon to make is in their own thinking about the new status of their able-bodied clients. At one stroke, these men and women—two million of them—cease being "relief cases" and become wage-earning employes with cash in their pockets, to spend as they see fit. Investigations, budget counsel, grants of relief are out, except as the families may request special aid in unusual circumstances. For the present, it is proposed to allow them to share in the distribution of the surpluses which the FERA passes out, but this is an anomaly that one should not take too seriously.

In thinking about the second two million—those who will be selected by the National Reemployment Service from the ranks of the five or six million unemployed not on relief, with preferences as set forth in the Recovery Act—relief officials encounter another difficulty. Is it possible, they ask, that the NRS will select these persons without regard to their relative needs for the jobs; and that several persons may conceivably be hired from one family while others, heads of large families, may be passed by? Precisely so—at least in theory; for this is presented as an employment and not a relief program. The same rules apply here as in the employment of men for Public Works. Fitness for the job is the determining factor. Of course, the taxpayers may insist that it is *only* as a relief measure that the whole expenditure can be justified, and that therefore the local NRS officer had better apply common sense in making his placements. He will be likely to do this in most cases without being reminded; but were he to admit openly that relative need was the basis for placement, he would have to be prepared to make social and economic investigations of all applicants, a task for which he is given neither facilities nor authority.

But what of the needy unemployed who register for one of these jobs, only to be rejected? Will this not be the last straw needed to break their spirits, sending them into the home-relief load to take the places of those just transferred out to Civil Works? If the history of local-work registrations in the last four years is any guide, such an event is likely to occur on a rather large scale. But the classic answer applies here, as locally; if they are found to to be in real need of help, it is a social gain to face that fact and grant what is needed, even though in the process the home-relief lists lengthen out toward their old dimensions.

Brief mention has been made of the taxpayer who is looking on somewhat breathlessly at these developments. There is still another group which may be expected to use its lungs vociferously in protest, namely, the employers whose toes are going to be stepped on by the minimum-rate scales which Civil Works must observe. The southern planter has not liked the thirty-cent work-relief rate which the FERA ordered last summer, and in a number of localities his influence has been great enough to cause an abandonment of work relief in his community on the grounds that local labor was being ruined by these "high" wages. Now comes Civil Works with a forty-cent minimum.

BUT the South is not alone in this protest. It is being heard all over, in the northern zone where the new minimum for unskilled labor is fifty cents, and in the central zone where it is forty-five. The smaller cities and the rural districts have felt right along that there should be differentials between urban and rural districts in the PWA scale and they are reiterating that belief in the case of Civil Works. To all of which the CWA gives categorical answer that since CWA is spending PWA money, the latter's schedule of hours and rates must be followed, regardless of local preferences. Besides, the way to recovery is through spending; and fifteen dollars per week is nothing to get excited about. Stop thinking of this as a relief program!

The problem of money for materials and tools was one that headed the list when the proposal was under discussion. Unless federal funds could be applied to these items, it was useless to plan further. An arbitrary rule that these were proper charges upon the local communities, in view of the huge federal allocations for labor, would not have worked, with hundreds of cities and counties virtually bankrupt. Thus the prompt decision to place no restrictions on the uses to which the federal funds could be put, within the limits of the approved projects. Local money is wanted, in as large measure as possible, and the plea has been made by Administrator Hopkins to local authorities that full cooperation on their part is essential to the success of the whole undertaking. "Do not look upon this," he has urged, "as a case of the federal government doing something for you. Rather, it is a project in which the nation as a whole is cooperating constructively."

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It is recognized that there will be a disposition in some quarters not only to ignore this plea, but to attempt to unload budgeted local services upon Civil Works in the interest of local tax economy. As a safeguard against this, it is provided that all local projects must win the approval of the state Civil Works administrations before they may be undertaken. This raises the question of the qualifications of the state administrations to discharge this function. It will be recalled that the state relief administrations have been given the job of serving as Civil Works administrations, and that many of them have had no previous experience with work relief. Their ability effectively to administer Civil Works, with all its engineering and financial complications, may come to depend upon their prompt reorganization to include competent technicians.

If the Civil Works program goes through as scheduled, what will happen to the vast network of home-relief organizations which has been developed in the past few years? We have witnessed a marked advance, since the FERA took charge in May, in the standards of relief organization and procedure throughout the length and breadth of the land. Will these standards be maintained and advanced still further for the million who are not scheduled to share in the transferral to Civil Works, and for the many others who will be added for the first time this winter? Will the FERA continue to exercise the leadership it has shown in this field to date, despite its huge new responsibility to direct the Civil Works program? It is unthinkable that it will not do so. The cause of public-welfare administration, so effectively promoted by the FERA ruling of last June that only public agencies would be permitted to dispense federal relief, is likewise involved. Will there be local reactions, now that "jobs are supplanting doles," to a continuance of adequate investigation and service to the families that are left behind on the relief rolls? If so, how will this reaction be met? Social workers must concern themselves with these questions, at the risk of having their motives questioned by an impatient public.

IS work relief dead? Civil Works are neither public works nor work relief, but an experimental compromise of the two. Is there still a place in our relief scheme for local work relief, supported by local funds? It would seem that there might be, for two reasons: first, only public-work projects may be included in the Civil Works program, and there are still many quasi-public projects, such as institutional renovation, which offer work opportunities where private funds for work relief are available; and, second, there will be many persons left on the direct relief rolls as "unemployables" who could profitably be assigned to such projects on a basis of therapeutic employment. It is likely that the private family agencies will be the first to see the possibilities in this field.

The federal administrator has indicated that a wide diversity of work projects will be included in the CWA plan so that it will be unnecessary to assign tailors, musicians, and other skilled persons to common labor tasks. Suitable occupations will be provided for women if plans now being formulated are carried out. But will the local administrations stand firm against the temptation to unload their problem cases by transferral to Civil Works, without regard to their physical fitness for the available jobs? It is reported that workmen's compensation is to be provided. Will medical examination be required as an added safeguard?

These are a few of the questions that are being raised and discussed by friends of the Civil Works plan who see in it a long step forward in our treatment of the mitigation of unemployment.

If press comment over the country is any indication the public generally is ready to give the plan what it characteristically calls "a good whirl." Whether or not they realize all its social and economic implications, its boldness appeals to a people whose appetite has been whetted by the taste they have had of national administrative action. They are tired of being bogged down. In the field of unemployment relief they are particularly tired of it. Any plan that promises to substitute jobs for "charity" wins their enthusiasm and the whole-hearted cooperation of the social-work profession.

Organizing for Leisure

THE time has finally come when the epithet, step-children of the emergency, cannot longer be hurled at the character-building agencies, for they are coming again into their own. The problem today is not the lack of realization of the need to maintain and extend leisure and educational opportunities, but to fit them into the new social structure.

To discuss the most important implications of "the new leisure"—when for the first time in history the whole people of a great nation must face the question of what to do with their spare time—the New York Committee for the Use of Leisure of the NRA, under the chairmanship of Raymond B. Fosdick, recently held four public hearings. The testimony of some thirty-five individuals, some testifying as individuals, others representing outstanding social agencies was considered to the end that a program might be evolved geared to current needs.

Though they see the question as twofold, concerned with children as well as with adults, all the experts agreed with Professor Harry Overstreet that the problem of the future will be lessened if attention is focused upon helping youth to form habits in the use of leisure that will carry over into their mature years. Where does education end; where does recreation begin? The answer, according to these experts, is that they merge; both must offer facilities whereby the individual may develop means for self-expression for his own sake as well as for the sake of better citizenship.

Are present facilities adequate in kind and quality? Before a final judgment is reached a more careful analysis of the groups to be served must be made. The current short-sighted policy of cutting budgets—whether of the museum library, school, settlement, department of parks or other agencies—was decried by all present as action which in the end will probably cost the community many times the supposed savings in increased expenses for prisons, hospitals and so on. Here is an opportunity for local Civil Works commissions to meet a twofold dilemma—by putting some of the unemployed back to work while extending opportunities for the use of leisure time. Finally the need for central promotion and clearing-house agency was stressed.

These hearings were a first step in placing the need squarely before the public. Newton D. Baker, Nicholas Murray Butler, John H. Finley were among those who "testified." Space prevents an enumeration of all the authorities who offered helpful advice and suggestions. The Committee findings should constitute a valuable guide to the country at large, modified though its program may have to be to fit local needs.—L. L.

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When Hidden Resources Turn Up

By GERTRUDE SPRINGER

What can the relief worker do when:

Practically every relief family in a foreign-speaking neighborhood finds the price of a ton of grapes for its year's supply of wine?

A family steadfastly refuses to give any information about a relative who regularly pays their rent and sends them occasional boxes of luxurious clothes?

The family of five which is suddenly augmented by three half-grown children who, it is calmly explained, have been visiting their "auntie," hitherto unheard of?

HE was a very imposing gentleman and around him, even in Miss Bailey's shabby little office, was a faint suggestion of limousines and protective secretaries.

"I think that's all," he summed up as he rose, "I was sure you would want to know about it. It was just an accident that took me into that Italian colony the other side of the tracks. Most extraordinary thing I ever saw. Three truckloads of grapes and all these people singing and laughing. Quite like a festival of some sort. Yet I'm told that practically the whole lot of them is on relief. Well, we have to watch these people, don't we? But I'm sure we can leave it in your competent hands."

Only rigid control saved Miss Bailey from a derisive "Oh Yeah?" as the door closed on him. The card-file bulged with Rossis and Brunos and Angelottis and the rest of the plausible, likeable tribe. Sure as fate they were in on the festival of the grapes and were at this moment elbow deep in wine-making. And how on earth could you expect substantial citizens in limousines to reconcile the purchase of a ton or so of grapes with the complete destitution connoted by being "on relief."

It wasn't reasonable and Miss Bailey knew it, and suddenly she decided to take a hand herself. She'd go to the Ferraris. Only yesterday Mrs. Ferrari had made the office ring with the high tragedy of the general unblanketed condition of her family. If after all that the Ferraris were making wine—Well!

Booted and spurred with righteous indignation Miss Bailey descended on the Casa Ferrari with its hard-beaten little yard and scrabbly arbor.

Wild excitement ". . . the Mees, you come see 'bout the blankets. Queeck, Tonino, a chair for the Mees . . ." Spaghetti boiling on the stove, tomato sauce bubbling, dark-eyed children staring. "My Orlando? Oh, povero, povero! No work to do. Queeck, Ricco, call the papa."

Orlando, the papa, appears, and now Miss Bailey puts it to him.

"I hear you are making wine."

"Sure, Mees, it is the season of the vino. My vino very special like my father teacha me in La Puglia."

"But grapes cost money, Mr. Ferrari, and your wife says you have no blankets."

"But Mees, I maka de mon' myself. All summer I cutta de grass. I save the soldi. My zio, my oncla, he put in more. I make for him too. Grapes very cheap. My frien's we buy big lot together, very cheap."

"But it is almost winter and your family needs blankets."

"An' the vino very good in winter. My child feel bad I maka the vino warm for him like my father teacha me. My children very strong, Mees."

Strong or no strong Miss Bailey insists that blankets would have been a wiser use of the summer earnings. With obvious reservations the Ferraris admit that possibility then draw a red herring across the trail by renewed encomiums on the excellence of the family vino. "My father very smart man."

Out in the street again Miss Bailey sought to rally her indignation.

"It's outrageous—but Italian! To them wine is an article of diet, fixed by every tradition of race and family habit. We think of it as a luxury, unnecessary and, since they're poor, just a shade sinful, and we give it a meaning that it doesn't possess for them.

"After all we gave Mr. Ferrari grocery orders but no occupation. He found his own grass-cutting, saved his soldi and spent it on what was to him a necessity. We urge the unemployed to find odd jobs to supply the things we can't give them and then we pick on them for what they buy. Honestly now, Louisa Bailey, if the Ferraris had bought tomatoes and canned them under the home economist's direction, would you have been so excited? You know you wouldn't. They've made one of those choices you're always preaching about and you're upset because their choice doesn't fit your pattern.

"JUST the same I think we'll hold off awhile on those blankets. And who is this 'oncla' that seems to have grape-money up his sleeve. Maybe there are blankets there too. Well, thank goodness, we've lost a lot of our Ferraris to the Civilian Works, and they spend their own money their own way. Their wine and their blankets and their 'onclas' just ar'n't any of our affair. There's too much detecting in this relief business to suit me."

If there is anything social workers hate more than mass relief it is the role of detective into which rigid rules and regulations have thrust them. With one hand they must make sure that the family that continues on relief does not rise above a state of destitution, while with the other they must fortify the self-respect of the unemployed and encourage their initiative. So rigid have been the practices in many offices that families on relief fear that any windfall, however small and casual, may jeopardize their place on the relief rolls. Small wonder that they are close mouthed.

"I need no proof," said the supervisor of a big city district, "that we help people most intelligently when we have all the cards on the table, theirs and ours. But how can we expect them to expose their last trump while we hold onto the ace, the power of the food order. We give these people

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grocery orders budgeted to their minimum needs, and then we watch for chances to shave that order. I'd like to know what they would have done these last years without the hidden resources that enabled them to get the essentials we did not supply. How many agencies budget thread and needles and safety-pins, hair-cuts and shoe-repairs? They do get these things, but our methods have often been such that they do not dare confide to us how or where.

"Often what seems like a resource isn't one at all, but a casual benefaction that will fade out under the least pressure. I know people who make little presents of money to families but whose response to investigation is to say that their gifts are for extras and if the effect is to reduce the help given by the city they will certainly be discontinued. There are situations too where help comes from a source so complicated that the family feels it dare not confide it to the understanding of the visitor.

"I recall a family, nice people and no question of their need, who had a cousin who paid their rent but about whom they refused a single crumb of information. She might have been Mrs. Astorbilt for all we knew and we rather suspected she was. We were sure of it when one day the worker found them unpacking a box of perfectly extravagant clothes, chiffons and velvets and so on, all as good as new. When they stubbornly refused all information about them the worker lost her temper, said they could just try eating the clothes for awhile, and withheld their food and fuel order.

"I stood by the worker, but I wasn't satisfied. In every other particular the family had been candid with us. After two weeks I stopped in myself to see what was happening. I saw all right. The rooms were stripped bare, the children huddled in bed for warmth, the woman looked like a ghost. My receptivity must have been high that day for presently the story came. The cousin worked for a temperamental actress and out of her wages helped regularly three families of kinsfolk. Occasionally the actress gave her clothes, absurdly inappropriate, with the dire threat of firing her if she sold them or told where they came from. The cousin in turn threatened to stop the rent money if an investigator called on her. So here was the family literally starving with a closetful of glamorous clothes that had all but destroyed them. What did we do about the clothes? Nothing. We renewed the food order, got the most necessary things out of pawn and let the family wrestle with the finery in their own way. It was certainly their problem, not ours."

HEAVY case loads, inadequate staffs, the effort to deal justly and discriminatingly with troubled human beings under the pressure of mass-relief methods, have brought to relief workers everywhere problems calling for the utmost understanding and patience. Out of the day-by-day experience of supervisors and workers The Survey has drawn a series of articles of which this is the tenth. The predicaments are bona fide. Experienced supervisors from all over the country have contributed to the discussion. Eight articles are now available in a pamphlet, Miss Bailey Says . . . (see inside back cover). Next month, Big-Hearted Clients.

No one will ever know how great a resource relatives have been to the unemployed in these troubled years. But now, say the supervisors, the situation has come to such a pass that not one relative in a hundred is in a position to give assistance that can take the place of regular relief. Yet hidden relatives remain a resource which must be explained.

"When we do discover fairly substantial kin these days," said a supervisor of long and varied experience, "we also discover substantial reasons why the families have kept them under cover. Often the concealment sprang from some deep-hidden family sore that they dreaded to expose.

"One of our workers came in not long ago wild-eyed because the Sullivan family had produced three children overnight, well-dressed, half-grown youngsters who had been, if you please 'away for the summer.' Five Sullivans had been on relief since May and no one suspected the existence of any others. We checked with school records and they were Sullivans all right. They weren't 'borrowed' to get the food order increased. Oh yes, we have that too.

"The Sullivans admitted nothing. The children had been with their 'auntie,' and that was that.

"Well, we didn't increase the food order, suggesting instead that the children go back to 'auntie.' They didn't go back and the Sullivans didn't starve—not quite. Then their priest came to see us. He didn't tell us much, just enough to let us piece the story together. There was everything in it, religion, mixed marriage, children born in and out of wedlock, and a dying mother's curse, which, curiously, was not laid on these three particular children. Therefore a fanatical old aunt took them to her down-state farm every summer and tended them like her own. But not so much as a potato for the rest of the tribe.

"NOW what in the world could we do with a situation like that but go along with it. In theory the aunt was a positive resource; in reality she wasn't good for a nickel more than she was doing. For the Sullivans to have told us about her, knowing that we would write to her, would have been to stir up a family scandal that they had quite successfully lived down. Of course they should have told us about the children but they hoped to have a job and be on their own before the children came home. Then of course it would have been none of our business. Do you blame them so much?"

Supervisors are clearly of the opinion that a complete check on the possible resources of families applying for relief is necessary and important, a proper protection to the public and its funds. But they hold that if the first investigation is sound and a good relationship is established between family and visitor the later revelation of a small concealment or two should not affect the family's relief status. Each revelation, they say, should be weighed for its material importance and for its indication of the family's attitude. Naturally if revelations come too thick and fast a frank reinvestigation must be made.

"Judgement should be based not on what the family does, but on why it does it. The visitor must try to understand why the Italians would rather buy grapes than blankets, why some families would rather go hungry than reveal the name of a casual benefactor or an inimical relative. Sometimes we cannot accept their reasoning, but we can never be just without an understanding of the human motivation behind the facts. And we must learn to accept many situations merely as the way human beings operate."

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Social Work and the Philistines

By FREDERIC E. GREENE
Department of Public Welfare, Schenectady, N. Y.

THERE was no difficulty in reaching the austere presence of the great political boss, master of two cities, ten villages and twenty-one towns. As I entered the spacious court-house office with its ill-assorted furniture, an elderly clerk looked up merely to point to an inner door. A few steps, and I stood in the presence of power.

He received my simple inquiry with heavy indifference, then turned away with a gesture of petulance and hostility. Presently he spoke, this son of a distinguished family, himself a successful attorney holding a lucrative appointment from the President of the United States. To quote his exact words now is impossible. He gave me to understand that I was another of those parasites who increase taxes, who interfere with affairs about which they know nothing. Hearing him, I could understand at once why certain things had happened and had not happened in that county with reference to the unemployed and the hungry.

He spoke first about the extravagance of road-building. The county had built too many roads already. Charity cost too much. There were too many salaries. Who was going to pay them? What did it all mean anyhow? The new tuberculosis hospital had cost too much. How many of these men who said they were out of work needed jobs, wanted jobs, would take work if they could get it? There was too much talk about unemployment. When he was a young fellow there were road jobs in the summer for such men, and they had a cow and a garden patch, and perhaps a pig. Why didn't they have a pig now? Where were the gardens? We were doing too much for these folks. Give 'em a slab of salt pork and some beans, and tell 'em to find a job. This wasn't any petting party.

I did not argue with him. I recited a few facts, not because I thought they would mean anything to him, but because I had to maintain my own self-respect. I could not be browbeaten by any contemporary ancestor who happened to hold a bit of power. I was appalled at the thought that this man of place and influence was so far removed from the present scene that he could not or would not hear the murmurs of men out of work, hungry women and children.

That experience jolted me. I did not belong to that county, but I knew that it had several good pieces of social work that merited the recognition and understanding of this leading citizen. And as I fell to wondering why he didn't understand, I began to think of other men and other places. Then the moment came when I sensed the impression that in our devotion to the business of feeding people we social workers were overlooking the necessity of making our methods and our aspirations known, that we were overlooking our need for a backing of lay opinion.

The matter seems to resolve itself into several considerations. What has our attitude been toward the Philistine? What kinds or types of men are we dealing with, or seeking to influence? Do any of them present qualities that make them a fair target for arrows of interpretation? Are they vulnerable? How persistently have we sought to build a bridge of understanding? Have we now a sufficient bridge of educated opinion to carry us over the next months when critical changes are bound to occur?

Eduard C. Lindeman has said that the profession of social work is rooted in lay soil, that it either goes along with the layman or it fails. Now we see the day coming when the lightning of state or federal relief funds will no longer leap from our eyes, when we are just social workers without golden governmental haloes, once more dependent largely on lay opinion. We see too that the time is not far away when a large public will demand a cessation of relief, because relief is not in keeping with the return of prosperity —a public only too ready to blink the fact that inevitably many thousands of unemployed will still be with us when the "emergency" is past and the depression is officially rung off the boards. Unquestionably we see all this, and unquestionably we know that only an informed public opinion will pierce the shadows which these black years will cast for many years to come. But we are in danger of forgetting it or at least of brushing it aside. For many months now and in various places I have watched our workers calmly facing surge after surge of criticism, bitterness, ridicule, wilful misunderstanding. I have seen some of their best effort, which should have gone into different channels, used in meeting the storm. There has been little time and strength left to discover the solid earth that lies behind the clamor. They have fed the hungry and fought the critics.

THE longer I traffic at first hand with the bosses, great and small, with politicians and with the people for whom they antic and gesture, the more deeply I find myself convinced that, while we have been giving relief, we have enjoyed the kind of publicity that takes us for granted, and that has made us assume that we were understood.

I am painfully conscious of this when, after all these months, I sit down with an alderman to discuss what seems to be the simplest of our methods in caring for a family, or when I analyze the requests of men in need, real or fancied, whom the aldermen bring to us. I sense it again when I talk with Mr. Citizen. He sees relief as a simple problem of arithmetic. One hungry man plus one loaf of bread makes one full stomach. The rest is red tape. The methods that are not directly obvious and simple must be shady; they may be dangerous. Only the other day one of our clients insinuated that any cut in her allowance meant a corresponding bulge in the visitor's pocketbook. So I end with the feeling that with all these folk I have to go back to something more elementary, if I am to make myself understood.

But assuming that I am conscious of a need of an intelligent audience, to whom shall I address myself? The masses who are receiving relief are little concerned with all the planning that must go on behind the lines. They are little interested in the economy which a legislature and a city council and a taxpayers' association constantly preach to departments of public welfare. They become able exponents of the policy of rugged individualism, which their betters have so ably taught them—get all you can and the devil take the hindmost. I do not see how we can very well

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blame them for such a philosophy when we look at the present distribution of wealth. How often we hear, "I need help. I am a citizen. I have lived here ten years. I have always paid my taxes. Until two years ago I had no bills." One young man told me quite frankly that he, although at the moment he was drawing a fair salary, was asking for help for his mother and sister—his only dependents—on the basis that he had always up to that time taken care of himself and them, and therefore the state owed him special consideration.

For the crowd generally, our methods offer a threat to its smugness, its love of security, its dislike of change. Our ways require a mental analysis which it is generally loath to make. It must recognize certain conditions which would reflect unfavorably on its own ways of living. It would be impressed too sharply with the inadequacies of its own planning. Try this out on your own mass mind: Do you like to think of having your own small bank balance carefully checked? Of giving up your license plates? Of having your wife's aunt interviewed? Of knowing that your earnings would be scanned with an appraising eye? Your health inspected? Haven't you lost prestige already, in your own eyes?

Over the confused thinking of the crowd looms the professional politician who sees in the modern methods of relief-giving something that he cannot or will not understand, but also something which is a constant threat to his power. I do not wish to differentiate here between good and bad politicians. They are not all good, not all bad. But how can any politician, good or bad, build up a machine of relief clients, if the social workers refuse to give him a list? How can he win a vote when the public-welfare department refuses a grant to the aspiring client whom he leads to city hall? How can he get good party workers on the welfare payroll when men are chosen for their intelligence and capacity and not for their political allegiance? How can he get work-relief jobs for his followers when jobs are assigned on budgetary needs? Modern relief administration has been a bewildering business to the old-line politicians, steeped in the tradition that to the victor belong the spoils. Even in his most dispassionate moment, when, perhaps, he acknowledges that a good job has been done, he still resents the fact that he has had no part in it, except to register a feeble outward consent to something he scarcely understood, and distrusted as a thrust at his prestige.

Your inference would be that I do not see the possibilities of an intelligent minority in this group. However, I am bound to say that I have known a few professional politicians who have stood with us, shoulder to shoulder, through all this sorry proceeding. I know that we must somehow plan to take these folks more and more into our confidence, tell them more and more what it is all about. Some of them, a few, will understand. The majority of them will cry abundance when abundance has not come.

Such, in the large, is our load—the vast inertia, if not hostility which we must seek to overcome. And, somehow, our message must carry to the public we finally seek as our own informed public, the sense of this dead weight which rests on our effort. Our job has to be expressed not only in terms of what we would do, but also of what we must overcome before we begin to do.

Now, if there be any green isles in this deep wide sea of misery, let us find them. Since October 1929 one layer of American life has become acutely sensitive to every touch, however light. In other words, it is so highly inflamed that it screams on being approached. It has felt the weight of taxes, the scarcity of money. It has recognized the shallowness of our so-called prosperity. The men and women in this layer have begun to question everything, to place values. They face the fact that things which they held as durable as rock have wasted away before their eyes. They were the thinkers before. They are still the thinkers. They have had to think in order to survive. Some of them have thought and have failed to survive. They are open to new ideas, to ideas generally that hold any promise of a better future. I mean our middle class which is largely dependent on individual initiative—small business men, engineers, some of our farmers, a few highly skilled operatives, lawyers, doctors, some teachers.

WE might analyze one of these groups—the small business men. By small I do not mean peanut vendors, hole-in-the-wall stuff. I mean those outside the great chains, the great corporations. These fellows must be acutely sensitive to a hundred winds—the trend of the market, the attitude of the banks, the whims of the buying public, the state of credit, the mood of the wholesaler, the methods of the chains, the state of their employes. Now I believe this necessity for sensitiveness makes them far more open minded than your bureaucrat settled comfortably in a salaried job, than your politician who loves "the good old ways," than your great corporations, hypnotized by their own vastness.

The last decade has seen the rapid rise and expansion of the so-called service clubs. I suspect the service clubs really represent a coming together unconsciously of small business and professional men for defensive purposes. There is a sensing of danger in the presence of the great corporations and mergers. A great deal of sarcasm has been showered on the service clubs, some of it unquestionably deserved. However, I am convinced that these groups and the business levels from which they are drawn contain many of our most forward-looking men, and that in them lies our hope of an informed lay opinion. I know that we have been after this support. I do not think we have gone about it in a whole-hearted way. We have expected that our deeds would somehow make themselves known, forgetting the competition for attention of chewing-gum, movies, horse races, kidnappers, economic conferences and what not. Publicity is not and will never be an automatic by-product of our job.

I believe we must go about the building-up of a sound lay opinion as purposefully as we go about determining our policy. It is not as though we had no material. We have the most wonderful material in the world. If man is to be the measure of all things, as against money or land or motor cars or factory chimneys, we have the story of man, man in crisis, in our records—the mean things he has done, the heroic things he has done, his selfishness, his generosity, his loves, his hates. And we must stop thinking that this material cannot be used because of violation of confidence. It is a poor publicist, indeed, who cannot use his material artistically to create an effect or build up an opinion and at the same time protect the individual from exploitation. We need fewer statisticians to chase the panting figure through time and space, to pore over library tomes producing analyses that have no meaning to the man on the street. We need more historians, reporters, story-tellers, what you will. We need a better public opinion, and we must go after it.

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After Prison

By WINTHROP D. LANE
Division of Parole, New Jersey Department of Institutions and Agencies

A PRISON, to most people, is a place to enter. Seldom is it thought of as a place to leave.

And yet that is exactly what it is. Nearly everybody who enters prison comes out. The only ones who don't come out are those who die there—from the swift descent of capital punishment or from lingering and natural causes.

At any given moment the number of people leaving prison is substantially as great as the number entering. Every time a judge thunders "I sentence you to prison," the door of a prison opens somewhere and a man walks forth to freedom.

This means two things: that the treatment given a man in prison is important, and that the circumstances surrounding his release are equally important. If he comes forth into an environment or a situation in which he is not likely to succeed, society has gained little by his incarceration.

In other words, the methods and standards of parole are important. Parole is in somewhat low repute in the United States at the present time. A majority of people doubtless think of it as a sort of clemency; a reward for being a good prisoner or giving the warden little trouble; letting the offender off easy; shortening a prisoner's term.

Intelligent parole officers and administrators regard it as something altogether different. What they think of it should be interesting to persons concerned with the policies and technique of social case work, because they regard it as a branch of social case work.

This has been made clear in the Declaration of Principles of the American Parole Association, a new organization. That organization, composed of individuals concerned with parole, was started a year ago and held its second annual meeting at Atlantic City in October. It is affiliated with the American Prison Association.

One of the important statements in this Declaration is that every one who leaves a penal or correctional institution should leave by the method of parole. The argument runs as follows: Parole is, in essence, supervision in the community after release. Such supervision is desirable both for the welfare of the offender and the protection of society. Competent parole officers help offenders to reestablish themselves and are in a position to return the offenders to the institution if the offenders require further institutional training or commit additional offenses. Therefore, there should be no such thing as the release of an offender (unless his innocence has been established) except in accordance with the policies and conditions of parole.

This will be a revolutionary conception in many places. Most people, and even many paroling boards, keep the view that parole is a form of release *to be reserved for particular individuals;* that there will always be persons leaving institutions without parole as well as persons leaving institutions with parole.

Here is the conception of parole stated in the Principles:

> Parole is a carefully considered part of the whole process of treatment begun when the offender enters the institution, or earlier. It is an extension of the authority and effort of the state beyond the doors of the institution and beyond the time of institutional residence. A period spent on parole is a period of supervision and readjustment from the extraordinary and artificial life of the institution to normal life in the community.

In other words, it is an integral part of an entire process of treatment.

It is easy to see, therefore, why the Principles argue that it makes no difference what kind of person an offender may be; *if he is to be released from the institution*, he should come out under the conditions of parole. The Principles do not go into the question of permanent custodial care. They admit that there are offenders who perhaps ought never to leave institutions. But the point made in them is that *if* the offender is to leave the institution and resume ordinary life, society ought to have the protection, and the offender the benefit, of supervision for a time. The principles say:

> It makes no difference whether a person has a long criminal record or a short one, whether he is an experienced law-breaker or an inexperienced one, whether his most recent conviction was for a serious or a light crime, whether he has an unstable or a stable personality—these, together with his record in the institution, are not important in answering the question: Shall he be held under supervision after he leaves the institution?

Selection of prisoners for parole, therefore, according to the Principles, becomes a matter of *choosing the time* at which release of each offender is most advantageous or beneficial. It is not a matter of saying that prisoner A shall be released by the method of parole and that prisoner B shall not. It is a matter of deciding when it is most advantageous to release both prisoners A and B on parole.

The Principles then go on to state what supervision ought to be. They describe it as a form of positive assistance to the offender, amounting in method and purpose to social case work. Of course, they do not forget the legal obligations upon the parole officer and the legal aspects of his relationship to the person on parole. Notice these words:

> The supervising agency or officer should regard the family of the offender as its charge or client, as well as the offender himself. Supervision of offenders on parole is a branch of social case work and in general should use the same methods and be bound by the same professional standards as the better class of family-welfare societies.

Carried into practice, that would enormously improve the work done by parole organizations in most parts of the country.

Preparation for parole should begin the moment the offender reaches the institution. The field parole officer should have a professional point of view and professional attainments in social case work, including a knowledge of ways of influencing human behavior and the type of personality enabling him (or her) to use that knowledge. Meetings of boards or groups at which the release of particular offenders on parole is considered should be confidential and private. The offender should be protected

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from exploitation. Oral pleas from interested persons, such as attorneys, friends, politicians, and so on, should be excluded. There should be no newspaper publicity in connection with such hearings.

The following detailed statement concerning the manner of carrying on supervision is interesting:

> The primary object of supervision is the restoration of the offender to society as a participating and law-abiding member, . . . Competent supervision involves two main aspects: (1) the personal guidance and influence over the offender by the officer; and (2) the use or manipulation of social agencies and community forces in the interest of the offender's rehabilitation and the welfare of his family.
>
> This requires careful planning and the offender should take part in such planning. The parole officer should be active in helping the offender to find work, in straightening out difficulties within his family and in other relationships, in encouraging him in the wholesome use of his leisure time and in other respects. He and his superiors should be thoroughly familiar with the communities in which the offenders live. They should be acquainted with, and when possible should draw upon, the services and resources of private and public organizations capable of being helpful to the offender. These include health agencies and clinics, character-building organizations, educational institutions, social-service agencies, organizations providing means for the spending of leisure time, various types of clubs, religious organizations and others. The services of local, state and federal governmental organizations and institutions are often useful. The function of the parole officer, or the supervising authority, in this connection, is to enlist and coordinate the services of these agencies, and such agencies ought at all times to be willing to cooperate.

On the committee drafting this declaration of principles were: Judge Andrew Bruce of Chicago, chairman; Dean Justin Miller of Duke University; Prof. Edwin H. Sutherland, of the University of Chicago; Frederic A. Moran, Executive Director, Division of Parole, New York; Rachel Hopper Powell, director, Women's Prison Association, New York; Ray L. Huff, Parole Executive, U. S. Bureau of Prisons, Wash., D. C., St. Alban Kite, assistant director, Division of Parole, New Jersey; and the writer. It is hoped that this statement of principles will help to guide the development of parole in the United States until a better declaration is formulated.

Mustering Out the Migrants

By ELLEN C. POTTER, M.D.
State Department of Institutions and Agencies, New Jersey

WHATEVER may be the outcome of all the responsibilities assumed by the federal government in this time of distress one at least seems likely to remain a continuing obligation. Unless all signs fail, the transient, the homeless destitute American citizen of nowhere will henceforth to the extent that he persists be the concern of his Uncle Sam.

The transient, 1933 model, is not only the creation of the depression but of the poor-laws and laws of legal settlement which came over in the Mayflower along with our spinning wheels, highboys and ancestors. He and his family have been damaged almost beyond repair by those ancient vagrancy laws and their crude or cruel administration.

The depression has filled the highways with hitch-hikers and with families in flivvers, moving purposefully or aimlessly, seeking opportunity, work, adventure—at any event escape from hopeless conditions. The freights have swarmed with adventurous young manhood, and sometimes girlhood on the same quest. Estimates of the numbers on the road last winter ranged from 200,000 to 1,500,000.

At the same time every state, city, town and village was building its defenses to exclude these wanderers, most of them American citizens, who in their long quest for work had become, in legal terms, "unsettled persons" without any right to expect relief, or even work opportunity, at the hands of their fellows.

The gravity of this problem resulted in the acceptance by the federal government of responsibility for the wanderers. In midsummer the Federal Emergency Relief Administrator laid down the broad outlines of a plan, the major objectives of which were immediate assistance to transients; and ultimately the prevention of such situations.

Briefly the plan accepts the transient as a federal responsibility and defines him as a person who has been within a given state less than twelve months. It establishes a Division of Transient Activities and instructs each state to set up in its emergency relief office a similar division staffed by a qualified director and aids who, cooperating with agencies familiar with the problem, shall develop a state plan adequate to meet the needs of the unsettled person while also safeguarding local social welfare. This plan, when approved by the federal administrator, becomes the operating plan for the state and is financed 100 percent (except for hospital care) out of federal funds. Regional planning as between states is recognized as necessary. The state plan to be acceptable must provide for regional registration and service centers, located at strategic points on the great arteries of travel and must be comprehensive enough to provide suitably for men and women, families, and young people.

Federal leadership requires that these service centers shall be staffed by trained people who know how to provide "treatment" in the form of case work, shelter, food, clothing, medical and health service, transportation where indicated, either "back home" or forward to some real opportunity elsewhere. In addition there must be work opportunities, recreation, education and the possibility of integrating the individual or family into the local community as self-sustaining citizens. Uniform records are required of all service centers which ultimately will be subject to analysis in the hope that social planning and suitable legislation may provide a permanent solution for this acute problem. Because there is great need of imagination in the treatment of transients, the greatest possible latitude is given in the development of local programs.

A tentative allocation of $15,000,000 has been set aside out of federal funds for the undertaking, the expenditures to be, in so far as possible, entirely in the hands of public agencies. By late November, the plans of thirty-five states had been approved, involving an initial expenditure of $3,532,500.

The federal program does not however stop at providing

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service for those transients who want it, but it proposes at some point, as yet not fixed, to halt and deal with the chronic vagrant who has no wish to be saved from his vagrancy, and who does not propose to carry any part of his own social load if he can avoid it.

This will involve, after due notice, the invoking of police powers; the enforcement of vagrancy laws (poor as they are); with revisions if possible; the closing of the highways to hitch-hikers; the strict prevention of access to freight trains by venturesome youth. All of which implies the availability of custodial control and supervised compulsory work projects for those who will not voluntarily cooperate.

What chance has such a program for success?

It has every chance for success provided that Mr. John Citizen and his wife take the matter seriously and do their bit directly and indirectly to assist in the stabilization of the transient and the prevention of transiency. And this applies equally to the tender-hearted social worker, who cannot resist the boy who asks for a lift or a dime.

John Citizen must inform himself as to where the transient service centers are located in his territory. He, and his wife, can pass a New Year's resolution which will include no more hitch-hikes to strangers; no more scattering of tens and twenty-fives in return for appealing looks. Particularly must Mrs. Citizen not dispense hand-outs at the kitchen door, but instead there must be specific information as to where to go and how to get to the service center where all real need can be met at Uncle Sam's expense.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Citizen must promote an adequate program of relief, work and morale-building in their home town, so that there will be no excuse for the home-town boy or man to take to the road, following the will-o'-the-wisp of a job somewhere else. If they are on the boards of local social agencies they must patiently and tactfully promote the integration of their activities with those of the transient bureau in any way in which the state or federal authorities may be able to use them, even to giving or lending their trained personnel to the service.

They must shake off that provincialism which catalogues the needy stranger as an "undesirable citizen," and begin to think in terms of national responsibility for all our fellows, giving our law-making bodies time to crystallize in the statutes our broader concept of our national life. If they sit on the town-council or in the state legislature they must work for inter-county and inter-state compacts or agreements which will mitigate and simplify the present problems created by the settlement laws.

When the zero hour strikes for closing the highways and railroads to the irresponsible wanderer, there must be no lamentation and cross-purpose between the good citizen and the law-enforcement service of the local, state and railroad police and highway patrol. Mr. and Mrs. Citizen must, however, insist that proper facilities be made available for this "mopping up" process and that the undertaking be humanely and constructively handled.

The critical point in the total program is undoubtedly in the timing of the enforcement of restrictions on irresponsible wandering. If enforcement comes too soon the constructive service proposed and the good will in process of development will be wrecked. A troublesome problem yet to be satisfactorily settled is the matter of hospitalization for the transient.

Granting that by December 15 a network of adequately staffed transient service centers will have been spread over the United States and will be successfully functioning; granting that the Civil Works program will be well under way by the first of the year; and that the Public Works Administration will have full steam up by spring; and that jobs will be available to men and women in the old home town, it is fair to assume that the majority of the migrating army will have been mustered out. Granting that, under federal pressure better standards of general relief have been widely applied throughout the country there should be a great reduction in recruiting into the ranks of the transient. With these steps in the program firmly taken the liquidation of the chronic wanderer becomes inevitable. Such stubborn residue of the problem as may persist will, those closest to it now believe, continue as a responsibility of some arm of the federal government.

Community Reorganization

By ELLERY F. REED

IN the fall of 1932 there was organized in Cincinnati an Agencies Study Committee to study the effects of the reduced budgets which had been made necessary by curtailment of Community Chest funds and also to reappraise the entire community program with a view not only to economy but to the improvement of standards of work, in so far as that was possible with curtailed funds. This committee, organized by the Community Chest and Council of Social Agencies, has twelve members about equally representative of the Chest board and the different fields of social work. A social worker on the committee acts as secretary while the director of the Research Department of the Community Chest acts as research secretary. A member of the Community Chest board is chairman. Seventeen agencies have been studied, and the purpose is eventually to include all agencies where the purposes of the committee seem to justify such effort.

After a study has been completed, it is considered by a sub-committee of laymen and social workers, which in turn makes its report to the larger committee. The larger committee makes such changes and endorsements as it sees fit, and returns the study to the sub-committee to take up with a committee appointed by the board of the agency. The factual findings are presented to this board committee in advance and when the meeting convenes certain questions are raised for discussion. There is no attempt arbitrarily to impose recommendations upon the agency, the object being rather to work out in harmony with the agency such recommendations as seem best in light of the facts available. In no case has any agency been forced to follow the recommendations but much has been accomplished by patient discussion and follow-up work. The committee is endeavoring to keep in touch with developments which come about as a result of its study and has voted to include within its functions the use of its influence to assist in carrying out recommendations where such assistance can be effective in preventing the breakdown or in promoting the success of new adjustments.

The persistent follow-up work, directed by the secretary of the committee subsequent to each study, has been essential in thus far bringing about savings of approximately $25,000 a year without serious injury to any service and with decided improvements in some. Probably not all of the adjustments that need to be made can be brought about by the methods thus far pursued by the committee, but at any rate it has avoided arbitrary and "big stick" methods.

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THE COMMON WELFARE

The Beast Is Loose

"A FINE lesson to the nation," the Governor of California called the lynching of two kidnapers in that state. It was one of three such lessons in Thanksgiving week.

In the San José instance, a shocking crime had been solved by unusually effective police work; two confessed murderers were in jail, awaiting early trial. There was every reason to expect that law and justice would be prompt and adequate. Governor Rolph, approving the subsequent and sickening mob murder, praised "the good people" who substituted jungle law for civilization, broke down the jail doors, savagely tortured and then killed their victims. The leader of the "good people" proves to have been an eighteen-year-old boy who boasts:

> I went all over town in my flivver roadster and passed out the word, "We're going to have a lynching at the jail at eleven o'clock tonight." . . . Mostly I went to the speakeasies and rounded up the gang there. That's why so many of the mob were drunk.

The attitude of the Governor of California is an example—and we have had so many!—of the high cost of permitting "the machine" to place a cheap politician in a position of trust and authority. Such a public servant cannot be counted on to respect his solemn oath of office, nor to show courage and resourcefulness at a critical time. If he is correctly quoted by the Associated Press, Governor Rolph postponed his participation in the conference of Governors in Idaho to facilitate violation of the laws he was pledged to uphold: "If I had gone away someone would have called out the troops on me, and I promised in Los Angeles I would not do that."

When St. Joseph, Missouri, offered the Nation "a lesson," sixty-five National Guardsmen with armored tanks were sent to "protect" a prisoner. "No serious casualties were reported on either side," after the "battle" that followed. The Negro prisoner was beaten, hung and burned.

Maryland's was probably the most striking lesson of the three. Perhaps only in these United States could the thing have happened that occurred next day near Baltimore. State authorities stepped in where local officials had refused to take action against persons believed to have been ringleaders in a recent lynching, and the sober New York Times reports: "Between 2 and 3 A.M., three hundred steel-helmeted and fully armed members of the Fifth Regiment of the Maryland National Guard swooped into Salisbury in a fleet of eleven buses." Four arrests were made and, holding a crowd at bay with fixed bayonets, the troops removed the prisoners to a Baltimore jail. It was, of course, an absurd and humiliating resort to force. But in the shameful chronicles of Thanksgiving week, the one redeeming fact is that Governor Ritchie correctly gauged the situation, and that his courage and steadfastness were equal to the emergency.

There is obvious peril in letting loose the mob spirit in a time of national tension and uncertainty. An immediate practical possibility is a federal anti-lynching law, taking the problem out of the hands of inadequate local officials and giving the national government authority to deal with this crime as it is so effectively dealing with the crime of kidnaping. Improvement of police methods, and of procedure in the criminal courts is possible and desirable.

But law enforcement, as we have also learned to our cost, cannot outrun public opinion. The commendation of Governor Rolph, the criticism of Governor Ritchie, while by no means universal, indicate the deep sources of the mob spirit that the California executive condones, the Maryland executive seeks to restrain. Faced with the gravest issues in our national history, are we capable of patience, clear thinking, courage? Can we choose between competent leaders and noisy demagogues? Can we in sober good faith maintain civilized law and order? Or is the irresponsible boy in his flivver, a drunken mob at his back, the real symbol of our citizenship?

Steel Asks for More

ONE wonders whether "the steel men" are not as surprised as is the general public by the announcement that the industry likes its code and wants some more. Originally established for a ninety-day trial period, the industry has requested that its code be continued until May 31, 1934. Further, there is reason to believe that steel hopes to go on with this or a similar plan after the emergency legislation has expired. The gain to the industry is the relaxation of the anti-trust laws, making possible the control of price-cutting, secret price concessions and other "sharp practices." Reports of the industry under the code supply a yardstick for these gains. In a period when the rate of operations fell from 53 percent to 27.1 percent of total ingot capacity, code wage rates and hours of work increased employment 21 percent and total wages 22 percent. These gains for labor, it is indicated, represent a total additional cost to the industry of some $30 million a year. And yet steel likes its code! Here is vivid illustration of the high cost of "rugged individualism" and "cutthroat competition," and of the savings to both labor and capital in a more civilized way of doing business.

Relief Rents As a Policy

NOT a complete solution of relief rents but at least a policy toward them has finally been adopted in both Chicago and New York so that the charge of "evasion and eviction" no longer stands. Of the two, Chicago has been the greater sinner since its lack of a definite policy has persisted longer. Until last spring New York paid rents with some regularity and as a matter of practice Chicago's bark has been worse than its bite for when work relief was in the program it was allotted with a definite view to rents, thereby greatly easing the situation.

The Illinois Emergency Relief Commission now authorizes rent payments when a family "cannot remain on the premises unless some payment is made." Rent, paid for one month, and no back rents, "shall not exceed one half the regular monthly rental value of the dwelling place, nor exceed $10 a month." A maximum of $25 is set for shelter, food and furniture. The policy was framed by a committee of social workers and executives aware of the many factors in the complicated situation. Landlords

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complain, it is said, about back rents and the low maximum, but social workers seem to feel that the worst of evictions among the Cook County unemployed is over.

The New York policy specifies that rent will be a regular item in relief budgets "as long as clients' need for it continues." Rents begin at $10 a month with a top of $25 when the landlord supplies heat and the apartment has a private bath.

No one claims, least of all the people who framed them, that these policies leave nothing to be desired or that they will resolve all hardships. They do however recognize the principle that shelter is a definite and proper charge on public funds, which in itself is a long step forward. There will be many cases where adjustments must be made by both tenant and landlord, and many others where the rules simply will not fit the facts. But just to know where they stand is an enormous help to tenant, landlord and relief worker. Greater flexibility must be the next step.

Relief Merry-Go-Round

IF the relief administrator in the common or garden city feels himself in the middle of a three-ring circus as rush orders roll in from Washington, let him cast an eye on the Washington scene, on the FERA in action. There, if you please, the number of rings makes the old historic days, when the FERA was merely allotting relief millions to states, look like a dog and pony show.

Take, for instance, just a few run-of-the-mill items from a week's agenda: Plans for the purchase of some 25,000 low-grade beef cattle and the establishment of canning plants in sixteen Texas cities. . . . Arrangements to distribute 5,500,000 bushels of wheat to save livestock. . . . Contracts to process 100,000 head of surplus sheep from the over-grazed Navajo Indian range. . . . Steps to forestall the possibility that local shortages of small tools might delay civil-works projects. . . . A contract for 400,000 pounds of canned fresh roast beef for the needy unemployed of Arizona. . . . Eighteen bids for converting 7 million pounds of tub-butter into one-pound rolls. . . . Bids asked on 5 million pounds of dried beans. . . . Men put to work on tick control and sweet-potato-weevil control. . . . Approval of eighty civil-works projects ranging from water-works (forty-one towns, 554 men) to toilets (two towns, thirty-four men).

Who said merry-go-round,—or was it madhouse?

New York Dollars Go Venturing

BECAUSE they are interested in cooperative credit unions and because Leon Henderson of the Russell Sage Foundation, New York, asked them to, some sixty New York people are sending a dollar or so a month to the Savings and Loan Association of Brasstown, N. C., to help build up the capital of the credit union which is a part of that interesting experiment in rural community cooperation, the John C. Campbell Folk School.

The dollar a month of the New Yorkers is in no sense a donation to an organization but is a savings deposit on which 3 percent interest is paid and which may be withdrawn at any time. For the New Yorkers it represents an accumulation of capital. But for the Brasstown school, which is at the borrowing end of the Savings and Loan Association, it represents operating capital for its cooperative enterprises. The school operates these enterprises on about one fifth of the capital counted necessary by business concerns. It makes up the deficiency by cooperative methods and rapid turnover.

At this time the school creamery, which pays local farmers $300 a week for their cream, is in need of an ice-machine to enable it to operate in the summer. This will be financed by the New Yorkers' deposits. By summer time every capitalistic New York dollar will enable the school to pay a cooperative twenty-five cents a week to a North Carolina farmer. Incidentally Mr. Henderson invites the participation of more capitalistic dollars in a cooperative adventure so simple and understandable that it affords him, he says, his greatest release from the contemplation of the intricacies of recovery billions.

What Is Timely?

"UNTIMELY" is the reiterated refrain of the protests which drug and cosmetic manufacturers are pouring into the mails in opposition to S. 1944, the so-called Tugwell bill to extend and strengthen the federal Food and Drug Act. (See Survey Midmonthly, October 1933, p. 383: Radio and Rouge.) In the midst of discourses on constitutionality and "the right and duty of self-medication" these plaints murmur repeatedly that business is in no position to stand revision. The same adjective, this time as "an untimely announcement," bobs up in a quoted statement by the New York Association of Private Hospitals, deploring the report by the Academy of Medicine on maternal deaths, to which reference is made elsewhere in these pages. Hearings on S. 1944 are scheduled to start December 7 before the Senate Sub-committee on Commerce. Consumers—which means all of us—will be well-advised to obtain a copy of the bill itself from the federal Food and Drug Administration and watch the papers and our Senators during a lively fight. In the process, one may ponder the philosophy of timeliness. We have the old adage that it is never too late to mend. But is it ever too early, when, as the Department of Agriculture has shown, Americans are misled into spending millions of dollars for products that are inadequate or useless for their advertised purposes and sometimes poisonous, even deadly; or when, in the considered opinion of the Academy of Medicine, women are dying needlessly? Untimely for whom?

Kicking at Its Code

FROM many directions comes the lament that code standards are "breaking the back of business." It is the more heartening therefore to have a successful business enterprise protest the labor standards set by the temporary code of its industry, insisting that if due attention is given labor problems, decent standards of wages and hours can be maintained. The enterprise is Consumers' Cooperative Services, Inc., which for thirteen years has successfully operated cafeterias in New York City. The standards held indefensibly low are those set up by the Temporary Restaurant Code, permitting a 54-hour week for men, a 48-hour week for women, and a wage of 28 cents an hour, with deductions not to exceed three dollars a week for meals. This works out to a weekly wage of $12.12 for men, $10.44 for women on full time. The CCS, according to a detailed statement in the Cooperative Crier, maintained an $18 weekly minimum wage from April 1924, to April 1933. For five of these years the minimum was $20. This was a cash wage, in addition to meals, based not on a

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54- but on a 48-hour week. Over these years net earnings, "what a profit business would call net profit," ranged from 3.9 to 6.5 percent of gross income. In considering its responsibility to the NRA program, the CCS decided on a 40-hour work week, with a minimum cash wage of $15, permitting the addition of ten full-time workers. The board of directors of CCS has submitted a brief to NRA, outlining the organization's financial history, and recommending as minimum standards for the industry a maximum 48-hour week; a minimum weekly wage of $18 (with deduction for meals up to $3) and a minimum cash wage of 40 cents an hour for all part-time employes.

Why Mothers Die

THE New York Academy of Medicine puts squarely on the shoulders of the medical profession responsibility for the majority of preventable deaths of women in childbirth during three years covered by a most careful study. (Maternal Mortality in New York City. The Commonwealth Fund. Price $2.) The facts confront the doctors with a grave and urgent task of self-education and self-regulation. But the full force of this and other important investigations of maternal mortality that have been recently completed (See The Survey, October 1933, p. 320 and this issue, p. 420, Mothers Who Died) will have been lost if public dismay fritters out in arraignment of the doctors. Through their tables runs a stark story of ignorance and lack of opportunity which could be wiped out only by united social effort, especially the story of thousands of women who dared death—and lost—rather than bring another child into the circumstances of their lives. More than a third of the preventable deaths in New York City were ascribed to the patient's responsibility, among them cases in which the patient failed to get medical advice or to follow it when obtained. "This element in the situation is one of education entirely," declares the Academy's report, adding that education is the field of the medical profession. Yet elsewhere that report points out that "in many, if not most, instances where the patient has been held responsible, we must recognize that she is, in fact, helpless by reason of circumstances which are not of her making and lie outside her control." Perhaps some such factor lies in the New York record of deaths following abortion. From 1930 to 1932 the percentage of all maternal deaths increased from 13.5 to 21.1. Surely there is wisdom in the view of the Children's Bureau that here is a social and economic tragedy in the solution of which the doctors must have help.

More About Public Housing

"THERE has at last been a country-wide awakening to the problem of slum clearance the like of which could not have been anticipated. This time I believe something *is* going to happen." Thus spoke Robert D. Kohn, head of the housing division of the PWA at a meeting to discuss the need for public housing called in New York City by the National Public Housing Conference.

Sir Raymond Unwin, who had so large a share in developing and executing the English housing program, pointed out that in promoting public housing the United States is but following the course of European countries which long ago discovered that public works are one of the most effective means of combating unemployment and that housing particularly has outstanding advantages.

At this meeting Mayor-elect LaGuardia made his first public statement since his election—declaring himself unreservedly in favor of the utmost speed in starting low-rent and slum-clearance projects, and promising his wholehearted and active support. Parenthetically it may be said that the Public Housing Conference well deserved the honor of having the mayor-elect make this encouraging declaration before its membership and friends, for this organization started the home fires burning at the altar of public housing long before federal money was available.

New York is not one of the five states which have passed legislation enabling cities to take advantage of federal grants. Though Governor Lehman stands squarely behind public housing, the hands of the mayor of New York are tied until Albany acts. As Lieutenant Governor Bray pointed out, the answer will come in January when the Legislature meets in regular session. And in the meanwhile the Public Housing Conference and all friends of good housing must do all in their power to effect a compromise as to "controversial details" between the powers-that-be. (Readers the country over should note that enabling legislation is still lacking in some forty-odd states, and that although the percentage of population increase in the United States in the decade 1920–30 was but 16 percent, the number of families increased by 23 percent.)

Education Under FERA

DEFINING and dealing with a multitude of problems, foreseen and unforeseen, the vast emergency education program under FERA takes shape and moves ahead (see The Survey, November 15, page 367). In addressing the New York Adult Education Council, two days before Thanksgiving, Dr. George F. Zook, U. S. Commissioner of Education, was able to report that forty-two state plans have been filed with the administration and that a dozen are beginning to function. The projects have grouped themselves in six main categories: classes for the adult illiterate, for those in need of vocational training, "general culture" courses, opportunity for various types of rehabilitation, support for elementary rural schools that would otherwise have to close, and nursery schools. The type of program approved bears out the announcement that the relief administration seeks to supplement local school funds, not replace them.

Since they are paid with relief money, candidates for teaching positions must be certified to school officials through the local emergency relief offices. Here, while the machinery can in many instances be made to function more smoothly, the ruling must stand. In other directions, procedure can be (and is being) modified by experience. Thus it is no longer required that the teachers be held to a "relief basis." In the interest of "a decent standard of living," teachers under the new set-up may be compensated at the rate that prevails in the community for the type of service they are called on to perform. Nor are the positions open only to certified teachers. They may be filled by "any qualified person," making it possible for the commercial artist to "take on" a group of boys with a "knack for drawing," and the trained nurse to instruct classes in home nursing and first aid.

It is obviously too early to "appraise" the new undertaking. But to believers in adult education and to the unemployed—teachers and pupils—it opens up vistas of new interest and hope.

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SOCIAL PRACTICE

A Plan for a Welfare Plan

TO supply a needed center for state-wide planning, fact-finding and educational and legislative service in the complicated field of family welfare and relief the Public Charities Association of Pennsylvania, George R. Bedinger, director, has organized a new division, its object, "to formulate and promote a sound state program of family welfare, public relief and provision for security against dependency."

As an immediate program, determined by relative urgency and by limitations of staff and budget, the new division will deal with activities related to unemployment relief as administered by the SERB and its local arms; poor relief as administered by directors of the poor; the creation of county-welfare boards and directors and, finally, the development and coordination of family-welfare services by public and private agencies. An inventory of the present relief and welfare services in the state will be undertaken.

The new division has as its chairman Spencer Ervin, president of the Family Society of Philadelphia and vice-president of the Family Welfare Association of America. Arthur Dunham will serve as its secretary while continuing his duties as secretary of the Association's child-welfare division.

Facts are Coming

GUESS-WORK on the present volume of institutional and foster-home care of dependent and neglected children should give place in a few months to reliable facts and figures. The United States Bureau of the Census is now forwarding to all agencies providing continued care the schedules for its decennial census of institutions. The forms are due back in Washington on February 1. Two schedules are being used: the first calls for information about the agency and the form of its care of children during 1933, the second for information about the children and their family situation on admission and as of December 31, 1933.

The Children's Bureau has cooperated extensively in developing the schedules in verifying lists and in securing the assistance of national organizations and state and local agencies to ensure prompt and complete returns.

No Money for Rent

THE hardest nut in the relief situation, rents, has been not exactly cracked by Philadelphia researchers but at least opened up for examination as to its proportions and content. In No Money for Rent the whole miserable business of unpaid relief rents in a big city is bared and all its corollaries of human insecurity and economic loss are exposed.

The study which this pamphlet of eighty pages (price 10 cents) reports was directed by Ewan Clague for the joint committee on research of the Community Council and the Pennsylvania School of Social Work, 311 South Juniper Street, Philadelphia. Its facts are presented with an objectivity which damns the situation they expose. Since most large cities fail to pay relief rents a situation comparable to that in Philadelphia undoubtedly exists in many of them. The study has, therefore, more than local significance and its conclusions should give solid backing to social workers and others struggling for an equitable policy toward relief rents.

The study covers three samples, in all 9500 families, taken from Philadelphia's relief rolls and affords a good cross-section picture of the housing situation among the whole 70,000 families on relief, of their slow demoralization when, after their first forced move, they gradually become rent casuals, unwelcome everywhere, constantly moving on under increasing harassment. Between 80 and 90 percent of all renting relief families are in arrears—the longer on relief the greater the arrears "It has been calculated," says Mr. Clague, "that the 70,000 families receiving relief in the spring of 1933 owed their landlords more than $5 million in back rent and this takes no account of arrearages to previous landlords." The landlords, it is clear, have "held the bag," many of them with extraordinary patience.

The report urges that housing relief should be recognized as an essential item in unemployment relief and proposes bases for establishing minimum standards of shelter with relief grants in cash sufficient to meet rent either on full or by part-payments.

Down With the Poorhouse

VERY proud of itself is Delaware which, only two years after the establishment of its old-age pension system, has closed up its three county poorhouses and transferred to its new State Welfare Home such of the residents as require institutional care. The state is now paying pensions amounting to about $15,500 monthly to 1571 aged persons. The home is caring for 338 with 100 more on the waiting-list.

Meantime a neighbor state, Maryland, has been given a look at the deficiencies and gaps in its permissive system of old-age relief. Under a grant from the Christian Social Justice Fund of Baltimore, Earl S. Bellman, of the University of Maryland, has made an exhaustive study of conditions in three typical counties, coming out of it, he says, a sadder and a wiser man. His findings, published by the fund in a pamphlet, A Study of the Care of the Needy Aged in Maryland Counties, lead him to the conclusion that the problem can be met only by a coordinated program based on an enlightened public opinion which would carry the best methods of social work into the most backward areas. He recommends a system of old-age pensions adequately financed and skilfully administered with hospital homes for the chronically ill and state hospital care for the mentally afflicted. "That antiquated human waste-basket called the almshouse . . . should completely disappear."

What Work Relief Can Do

WHAT price in cold dollars could be put on the civic improvements brought to Greenville, Pa., a steel-town of ten thousand people, by the labor, ingenuity and goodwill of its unemployed citizens on relief is hard to compute, but certainly it would amount to many thousands. A dam impounding the ugly meandering Shenango River has created a beauty spot in the town, a swimming pool for the people and a guaranteed water supply for industry. A nearby tract of some forty-five acres of swampy over-grown land has been cleaned, drained, laid out and replanted as a park. Finally the town eyesore, a long deep ravine back of the Greenville Hospital, one end of it a dump, the other a jungle for hoboes, was attacked. As the cleaning progressed unsuspected natural beauties revealed themselves as well as a ledge of shale yielding hundreds of tons of flagstones. The hospital now has a flagged terrace for its convalescents from which flagged walks lead down to the bottom of the ravine where a little stream wanders through planted and beautified banks. The hospital ravine is now the show place of the town.

Each project of the Citizen's Emergency Relief Association was turned over to a chairman and an engineer with workers called from the relief list and paid with public funds. There was no dearth of skills of every kind and never was the plan so rigid that it denied the workers the expression of their own initiative. Some

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of the prettiest spots in the park and the ravine are there because the workers, keenly interested, conceived a new idea while the job was going on.

Where Calories Count

FAMILIES on the food-order system of relief, when the orders are calculated by nutrition experts to provide an adequate and well-balanced as well as a cheap diet, are not it appears as badly off in terms of energy-producing foods as families on cash incomes which fall below $4 per week per person. In the course of a nation-wide inquiry conducted by the Milbank Memorial Fund and the United States Public Health Service into the health of families affected by the depression, Dorothy G. Wiehl of the Fund's research staff made a careful study of 270 relief and low-income families in an East Side district of New York. Taking 3000 calories per adult male per day as the recommended minimum of energy value, families on home relief were found to be getting about 10 percent below the standard, while families with an income, perhaps derived from work relief, of less than $4 per person per week were 20 percent below.

Although, as Miss Wiehl points out, there is no one standard for a balanced diet, comparisons of the content of the food supplies of the families in various income classes showed that with $6 per week per person the average family had a fairly adequate and balanced diet, but "as income declined the consumption of each type of food was reduced with the greatest reductions in the use of milk, meat, fish, eggs, vegetables and fruit."

Pro-Rata Case Work

ALTHOUGH the forty-six children's institutions in the two Carolinas which receive assistance from the Duke Endowment are fully converted to the doctrine of social case work half of them are unable to practice it because of budget troubles which preclude the employment of a full-time case worker. In its report for 1932, just published, the Endowment outlines a plan which it thinks might supply the service now lacking. Briefly, it proposes a central clearing bureau where all applications for admission to participating institutions, all of them small, would be referred. The two states would be divided into districts each with a full-time case worker to handle all cases in her area referred by the clearing bureau both before and after admission. The service would be financed by each institution paying for its own cases.

The Duke Endowment is quick to see objections to the plan but believes that these can be met if workers with the necessary training and background can be secured. If the plan is put into operation it will, it is said, be the first effort to provide coordinate case-work service for scattered institutions in a rural territory.

Various Volunteers

THE St. Louis Community Council has organized a permanent division of volunteer service as a part of its program of community planning. The Junior League training course and a course at the Washington University School of Social Work will be open to the Council for its newly recruited workers.

The New York Junior League has undertaken to carry on the Clothing Information Service maintained experimentally last year by a committee of the Welfare Council. It will also organize as its own project a visiting housekeeper service similar to services that have proved extremely useful in Boston and elsewhere.

The Committee on Volunteers of the Chicago Council of Social Agencies is exploring, through a sub-committee, the greater use of case-aids in family agencies, a field in which, in Chicago, non-professional folk have not penetrated. A volunteer who until her marriage was a professional heads the group.

The New York State Division of Parole, Bernard J. Fagan, commissioner, has enlisted a number of experienced laymen and volunteers for a Bureau of Social Service to supplement going efforts to strengthen the chain of service between the prison cell and the home.

INDUSTRY

Labels Under the Code

WHAT the NRA label means is defined in the last news letter of the U. S. Women's Bureau. The label must now be placed on every garment manufactured and distributed under the coat and suit industry code. It is designed to serve as a certificate to the consumer that the garment was made in a factory where the work week of 35 hours and 5 days was in force for both men and women in manufacturing processes, with no overtime except on permission of the administrator. The label means that in New York and Philadelphia employes in certain listed occupations must receive minimum weekly rates of $29 to $47, and piece-work operators must be guaranteed minimum wages ranging from $21 to $45 for a 35-hour week. Such operators in all other places in the East receive 10 percent less for each kind of work, with weekly rates in the West of $22 to $41, and piece rates of $.53 to $.85 an hour. The code also forbids the employment of children under 18 on manufacturing processes, and under 16 in any capacity, and the manufacture of goods in homes, tenements, basements, or buildings insanitary or unsafe on account of fire risks. It is estimated that 85 percent of the industry's manufacture is done in New York, employing about 33,000 workers. The industry's annual output is valued at about $400,000,000, wholesale. About five million labels had been distributed to employers by November 1. Labor spokesmen point out that the success of the label, as of all code provisions, rests on the extent to which NRA vigilance and the pressure of public opinion can prevent "chiselling" by the incurably "sub-standard" employer.

Hard-Times Budgets

BUDGETS of women wage earners during the depression—the changes in income and in spending—were studied by the National Board of the YWCA through its research division. The basis for the study were detailed accounts kept by 500 girls and women over the two years 1931–2. A report on the survey was made at an all-day conference recently held in New York City. The girls studied ranged in age from 20 to 30 years. In 1931, 32 percent earned less than $20 a week. In the corresponding weeks of 1932, 41 percent were earning less than $20 a week. The cuts fell heaviest on the lower-paid groups. Sixty-three percent of the $15–20 group were cut 27 percent; but 83 percent of the $10–15 group were cut 62 percent. Those in the lowest-paid group covered ($5–10) were cut 27 percent. In budgeting these cut wages, all but the lowest-paid group reduced the amount spent for clothing. The total amount spent for clothing in 1932 was about half the sum spent in 1931, "indicating the close relation between low wages and small purchasing power." "Lunch money" also decreased. In the $5–10 group there was a drop from 94 cents a week in 1931 to 47 cents in 1932; in the $20 to $25 group, a drop from $1.68 to $1.19. In all groups the budgetary item of "help to others" doubled and trebled. The amount spent for health, including dentistry, declined. One item that showed no cut was personal care. The girls reported that they could not hope to get or keep a job unless their nails, hair and skin were well-groomed. In spite of

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wage cuts, fear had forced many girls to increase their savings and also to spend more for education.

Workers' Education Moves West

THE initial session of the first summer school for workers on the Pacific Coast resulted in a permanent organization, and plans are already being laid for a broadened program in 1934. The school was the outgrowth of a club of industrial workers organized by the Los Angeles YWCA in 1926. The group has met weekly for study and discussion, and from it students have been sent each year to the Bryn Mawr summer school. In its plans for a Pacific Coast school, the group had the cooperation of the California Association for Adult Education and of Scripps and Occidental Colleges, as well as of the YWCA and other organizations. The four weeks' session was held on the Occidental campus. On petition of a group of men, the original plan for a summer school for women workers was modified and the venture made coeducational. The subjects studied included American history, English literature, labor economics, composition and speech, history of the American labor movement. "Although the last moment plans were upset to some extent," one of the prime movers writes us, "as the adoption of the NRA gave jobs to half a dozen or more prospective students . . . a total of 29 students were enrolled." The students formed an alumni group which meets once a month for study and social activities. A longer session and a larger enrollment are the hopes for 1934.

Technology and the Public

HOW the advances of the Machine Age profit the public at the expense of the worker is illustrated in a report of a U. S. Women's Bureau study, Change from Manual to Dial Operation in the Telephone Industry, by Ethel L. Best (Government Printing Office, Price 5 cents). This survey shows that, even with careful planning, technical improvement means loss of work to wage earners. Of 534 operators on the books of the telephone company in an industrial city of 200,000 inhabitants just before a change to dial operation in 1930, 260 were retained, 131 transferred, 27 resigned and 116 were laid off. As the change had been foreseen nearly three years ahead, all vacancies for some time had been filled by "temporary" workers. Of the group laid off, only 4 were classed as "regulars." The study covers the efforts at job-finding made by these workers and by the company on their behalf. Their situation was complicated by the deepening depression. Of the displaced workers who were able to secure employment, only 21 reported a full year's work for the year following the change, and 3 had been able to secure no work at all during that period. The group contained few "older workers." Nearly 70 percent were under 25 years of age, more than 40 percent under 20. The study concludes:

> The best effort of industry cannot prevent temporary unemployment from technological causes, but the public that benefits by more efficient methods should be aware of its responsibility and not allow the worker to bear the entire burden of change and progress.

Taxing the Machine

PROPOSING that the machine be forced to provide for the worker it displaces, the Cigar Makers' International Union of America seeks to make such a provision a part of the industry's code. The cigar makers' proposal, put forward at the code hearings, is to lay a tax on all cigar-making machines sufficient to pay $10 a week to each worker displaced until such time as the worker is absorbed elsewhere. The suggested "contribution" of the machines would be on the basis of each 1000 cigars produced, increasing in proportion to productivity. The spokesman for the workers who put forward the plan pointed out that since 1929 employment in the industry has decreased 35.7 percent and weekly earnings 62.8 percent, due chiefly to increased mechanization. "Such a contribution," he added, "would place the responsibility for technological unemployment squarely on the shoulders where it belongs."

The textile industry recently accepted a ruling of the NRA that new productive machinery might be installed only with federal license, unless it replaced equipment of equal capacity.

Child Labor Day

FOLLOWING its custom of nearly thirty years, the National Child Labor Committee has designated the last week-end in January for the observance of Child Labor Day—January 27 in the synagogues, January 28 in the churches and Sunday schools and January 29 in schools, clubs and other organizations. It is planned this year to emphasize the fact that while the codes have meant notable child-labor victories, hundreds of thousands of children in agriculture, domestic service, certain forms of industrial home work and street trades are unprotected. Publications and posters for use in child-labor-day programs are offered without charge by the committee, 419 Fourth Avenue, New York.

How to start and how to develop "programs for the girl not yet employed" are discussed from practical points of view in three new bulletins published by the laboratory division of the National Board of the YWCA (600 Lexington Avenue, New York. Price, 20 cents each).

A CONVENIENT summary of existing minimum-wage legislation in this country, with informed opinion on both sides of the question, is offered by the Industrial Relations Section of Princeton University. Similar reports on regulation of hours and on collective bargaining will follow.

FOR those who try to keep things straight, the National Industrial Conference Board offers Economic Reconstruction Legislation of 1933 (214 pages. Price $2.50) which reprints the principle acts, summarizes others, and provides a concise topical index. There is no attempt at appraisal.

ONE-ACT dramatic sketches, suitable for clubs or discussion groups of amateurs interested in labor problems, are offered by the Southern Summer School for Women Workers in Industry (Arnold, Maryland). The sketches were written by Hollace Ransdell, a teacher in the school, who has directed "labor dramatics" projects in many communities.

BY a vote of 877 to 273, the workers in the six mines of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company turned down the company union in favor of a union affiliated with the United Mine Workers of America. Although union members have frequently worked in the mines, the company, one of the Rockefeller interests, has always refused to recognize the union in employer-employe negotiations.

A LABOR Action School, a new project in workers' education, is announced by the Conference for Progressive Labor Action, of which A. J. Muste is chairman (128 East 16 St., New York City). From this school, an educational program is being carried out through the branches of the organization. Labor economics, trade-union developments, Marxian political science are the subjects emphasized.

How change in process and improved management increase the productivity of human labor in the machine age is shown in a recent study of the automobile tire industry by Boris Stern (Bureau of U. S. Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 585. Government Printing Office. Price 10 cents). The report is hard going for any but the expert, but here are revealing facts on the high price the worker pays, in "speeded" processes and broken employment for our industrial advances.

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EDUCATION

Pennies and Nickels

SCHOOL "thrift" plans have suffered under the depression in amounts saved, in facilities for saving, but not in interest, according to a recent report by the savings division of the American Bankers Association. Last year, 3,080,685 school children participated in 10,890 school savings plans. These figures represent a drop of about eighteen hundred in the number of schools, but only about twenty-six thousand in the number of children. The volume of savings amounted to $10,332,569, a decrease of $7,347,795 as compared with the year before, and with the high of more than twenty-nine millions three years ago. Withdrawals exceeded deposits by more than two millions. In many instances this means the use of the money for the purpose for which it was saved, but all too often it stands for extreme family need. In percentages, the number of schools offering savings facilities was down 14 percent, the volume of savings fell 42 percent, but the number of children participating was decreased by only .8 percent.

Learning About Movies

CAN Mary and Johnny learn to discriminate between good movies and poor ones? Can their own taste be made a safeguard against some of the unwholesome influences defined by the recent Payne Fund motion picture research studies? At a recent conference called by Dr. George F. Zook, U. S. commissioner of education, plans were launched for an experiment in educating girls and boys in motion-picture appreciation. Representative highschools in several states will "try out" a new course in motion-picture art which will in general follow the lines of highschool courses in music and art appreciation. The text used will be How to Appreciate Moving Pictures by Edgar Dale (Macmillan). Five state departments of education were represented at the conference as well as a number of welfare groups, including the national boards of the YMCA and YWCA, the National Catholic Welfare Council, the International Council of Religious Education and the Congress of Parents and Teachers.

Emergency Facts

PRELIMINARY reports of a study of "the entire public-school situation" made by the Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education (1201 16 St., Washington, D. C.) include data on closed schools, short terms and subcode teachers in rural areas. A more complete report will follow. The preliminary report is based on 1886 replies to an inquiry sent to 3520 county superintendents or equivalent officers. The replies indicate that 2016 rural schools failed to open this fall for lack of funds, affecting more than 110,000 children—"more children than there are enrolled in the entire public-school system of a city as large as Minneapolis or in the public schools of the entire state of Arizona." Some 715 schools with about thirty-five thousand pupils opened for a term of less than three months, and 5278 (nearly a third of the total number of rural schools) for less than six months.

The yardstick used in this study for measuring teachers' salaries was the $14 a week wage set as a minimum for factory workers under the President's Reemployment Agreement. This wage would give an annual income of about $750 (allowing for the occasional 40-hour weeks permitted) for a full year's work of 52 weeks, and of $450 for nine months' work, the traditional school term. The questionnaire returns indicate that more than 209,500 rural teachers are this year receiving less than $750, more than 84,000 less than $450. The report concludes: "It may safely be said that of the entire public-school teaching force of the nation at least one in four is receiving annual wages below the minimum provided for factory hands under the Blanket Code."

Freeing the Highschools

SECONDARY schools have been increasingly criticized because they were too narrowly limited to "college preparation," with inelastic curricula and methods. The defense of the secondary schools has been that they were hampered at every turn by rigid "college entrance requirements." Under a Commission on the Relation of School and College, set up by the Progressive Education Association, a five-year experiment has been initiated to "enable both the schools and the colleges to find out whether students prepared in accordance with progressive ideas will do better or worse in college than those students who meet the existing requirements." Under the plan, students from participating secondary schools will be considered for admission by any of the cooperating colleges not on the basis of "required units" and examinations, but of two "experimental criteria": recommendation from the principal that the graduating student is intellectually "college material," that he has "serious interests and purposes," and has demonstrated his ability to work in fields in which the college offers instruction. Further, the secondary school is to supply a "carefully recorded history of the student's school life and activities," including scores in "scholastic aptitude, achievement and other diagnostic tests." There are twenty-seven participating schools, both public and private. More than two hundred colleges in all sections of the country are cooperating, including all the New England men's colleges except Yale and Harvard, and all the eastern colleges for women except Radcliffe.

Cuba as Classroom

PRINCIPLES and practices of progressive education and of adult education are combined in the seminars arranged by The Committee on Cultural Relations with Latin America (112 East 19 Street, New York). This group announces a third Caribbean seminar to be held in Cuba March 7–14, which will begin with shipboard lectures en route to Havana. Hubert C. Herring, executive director, points out that "in view of recent developments it is of increasing importance that a growing number of Americans should have insight into the problems, culture and lives of the Cuban people. This seminar. . . is designed to bring its members into contact with the plans, projects and beliefs of the leaders of all sectors of opinion in the country." The program in Cuba will include lectures, roundtable discussions, and field trips into the interior.

Preparation for Politics

DESIGNED as training for practical politicians "whose life creed will be intelligent public leadership," the University of Wisconsin announces an experimental four-year course, open to a few qualified students. The course, which is under the classics department, is an attempt to apply to American conditions the successful experience of European universities. It is based on study of Greek and Roman civilization, and includes training in language, literature, art, philosophy, history, economics, politics and religion. The aim of the course is to provide the student with "an indirect attack on the problems of modern American life" by introducing him to "the most significant creations of the human spirit and the most significant problems of society and human

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intercourse." The tutorial system of instruction is being used.

The establishment of the new course is an attempt to make use of the educational values of the five-year Experimental College, directed by Alexander Meikeljohn, and of the results of a faculty study made three years ago.

Using Free Time

AS a basis for "intelligent leisure-time programs," the national board of the YWCA recently made a study of the recreational preferences and practices of a group of women wage-earners. The findings of the study, which was directed by Grace Coyle, head of the board's research staff, were reported at an all-day conference in New York City. On the whole, it was found that business girls want their recreation planned for them—football games, movies, radio, and so on, while the professional workers showed a marked preference for participating in such amusements as hiking, nature lore, amateur dramatics. Reading was found to be the chief leisure-time interest of both business and professional women, with thoughtful current novels the favorite books. In the conference discussion the fact was brought out that listed preferences did not always determine actual practice. Thus clay modelling was set down by a number of girls as the thing they would "like best to do." Yet when, at a YWCA summer camp, these same girls had ready access to clay and modelling tools, with or without informal instruction, not one of them engaged in this activity.

The approximate leisure time of the young employed woman was found to be: week day, four and a half hours; Saturday, six and a half hours; Sunday, ten hours. "Personal care," "transportation to and from work," and "home responsibilities" were, like eating and sleeping, included in "necessary activities," not "leisure."

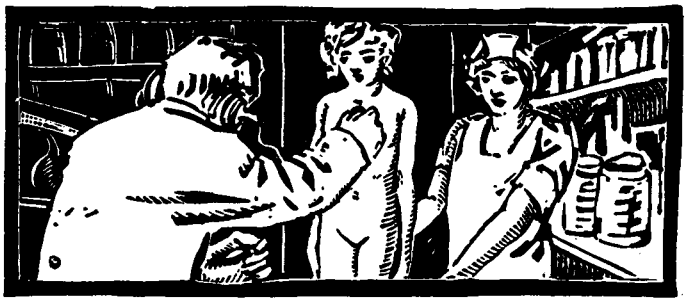
AN Adult Center for Social Studies has been organized in San Francisco, headed by Alexander Meikeljohn, formerly in charge of the Experimental College at the University of Wisconsin.

GROWING Up from a One Room Cabin is the title of a little folder recently published by Penn School, St. Helena Island, S. C. In three pages it tells an amazing story of a pioneer effort in Negro education, and how it has re-made an entire community.

THE secretary of the interior has issued an order transferring the Federal Board for Vocational Education to the Office of Education. The secretary stated that "This transfer is not to be interpreted as any curtailment of the activities of the federal government in the field of vocational education."

A SERIES of regional conferences is being held by the Joint Commission on the Emergency in Education to discuss the material gathered by the Commission, the special problems of the states in the area, and to exchange opinion as to the contributions that can be made by different state and national organizations. No votes are taken at these conferences and no resolutions offered. The first was held in Detroit in October, the second in Hartford, Conn., last month.

URGING that parents give long and thoughtful consideration to the selection of summer camps for girls and boys, the Child Development Institute offers Summer Camps: A Guide for Parents, edited by Beulah Clark Van Wagenen (Teachers College, Columbia University. Price, 25 cents). This admirable little handbook includes sections on Camping for Children, Creative Ideas in Children's Camps, Some Suggestions for Personality Growth, Basic Considerations for the Camp, and a bibliography.



HEALTH

Not a Life Sentence

DECLARING that the recovery rate in the Boston State Hospital is "more than twice that of some of our best general hospitals," Dr. James V. May, Massachusetts commissioner of mental diseases, points out that a commitment to a state hospital is far from being a life sentence, as many people suppose, and hails as a new approach to the mental-health problem the Psychiatric Clinic opened by the hospital not long ago. The purpose of the Clinic is to provide agreeable surroundings and intensive treatment for the recoverable cases whom the staff hopes to return to their homes after six months or less of hospital residence. These patients will be kept from any contact with the more hopeless and distressing cases of mental illness. Analysis of all admissions to the Boston State Hospital during ten years, excluding transfers, showed that 19 percent had a hospital residence of less than thirty days; 45 percent, of six months or less. Dr. May believes it reasonable to hope that the new building will further speed recovery.

From New York City comes good news in the announcement by city officials at the recent dedication of the Bellevue Psychiatric Hospital, that funds may be available early in 1934 to staff the institution and complete its equipment. The eight-story building, with an eventual capacity of 600 patients, was opened last spring with equipment for 375.

Mothers Who Died

THAT deaths of women from causes associated with childbirth are largely preventable is underscored once more in a study by the New York Academy of Medicine Committee on Public Health Relations (Maternal Mortality in New York City. The Commonwealth Fund, 41 East 57 St., New York City. Price $2) and two other important studies by the New York State Department of Health and the federal Children's Bureau, for which preliminary reports have been released. In New York City there were 2041 puerperal deaths in the three years covered by the study; "conservative" judgment listed two thirds of these as preventable. The Committee considered that physicians should be held responsible for 61 percent of these needless deaths ("lack of judgment, lack of skill, or careless inattention to the demands of the case"); for 2 percent, responsibility was laid to midwives; and for 36.7 percent to the patient herself, often for reasons beyond her control. Less than 40 percent of these women had adequate prenatal care. For the other two studies that lack was even more startling. In that covering all maternal deaths in New York State outside New York City in 1932, only 27 percent had adequate prenatal care; 45 percent had inadequate care, and 27 percent none at all. Among 7380 maternal deaths in fifteen states investigated by the Children's Bureau, 54 percent of the women for whom a prenatal report could be obtained and who could reasonably have been expected to have such care had had no prenatal examination by a physician; only 1 percent had care "up to the standard that it is the right of every patient to have and to demand."

The federal study lists as its most outstanding finding the fact that a quarter of all the deaths followed abortions, a factor also

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emphasized in the recent Cleveland investigation (see The Survey, October 1933, p. 350.) Abortions constitute "a widespread sociological and economic problem which the medical profession must have help in solving." The New York City study found abortion the cause of 17.5 percent of the deaths arising from the childbearing function; the largest percentages of abortion deaths —23.4 percent and 29.4 percent respectively—were among deaths of women undergoing their sixth and seventh pregnancies.

A Health Club Plan

IN many junior and senior highschools, the Indiana Tuberculosis Association points out, definite time in the weekly schedule is allowed for "extra-curricular" activities. Why not then a health club, perhaps with the teacher of health education as sponsor? The county tuberculosis association could take an active part in promoting the club: give membership buttons as an evidence of interest, arrange excursions to see the local health office, tuberculosis clinics, laboratories and other health agencies, arrange speakers for club programs. The Association has prepared a definite plan, The Junior Health Club Plan, which it offers to Indiana teachers and county tuberculosis associations interested in health clubs.

A NEW Ohio law protects the hospitals for care given to indigent victims of automobile accidents by providing reimbursement from the motor-vehicle tax funds on the basis used for compensating hospitals for the care of persons injured in industrial accidents.

LAST June South Dakota was admitted to the Birth Registration Area and this autumn Texas has been accepted for both Birth and Death Registration Areas. Now for the first time the United States will be able to report birthrates and deathrates for its whole people.

RECOGNIZING that heredity may predispose to diabetes can aid in the prevention of the disease, the Illinois State Health Department declares, by focussing attention on people whose family have a diabetic history and urging them to be on the watch against rapid or too great increases of weight.

FROM Cleveland comes word of a class for "expectant fathers" conducted by the Cleveland Child Health Association. The first class started this autumn with an enthusiastic enrollment of thirty-five, for fifteen sessions, including discussions of maternal and child health, child guidance, behavior problems and the like. No charge is made and any man is welcomed. The Association hopes to extend the program in the future.

CONNECTICUT law makes it incumbent on the landlord to supply water to tenants even if they fail to pay the rent. Though differences have been usually ironed out by conferences with landlords, the New Haven Department of Health reports an added stress on its Bureau of Inspection from "depression complaints"—the attempt to shut off water as one means among others of getting rid of non-paying tenants.

DEFLATING nurses might be the title of the table in which The Frontier Nursing Service (Kentucky) reports achievements made possible by staff devotion in the past fiscal year. Seventy-five of the preceding year's staff carried 90 percent of the deliveries and 99 percent of the cases of the past year and 65 percent *more* inoculations. The Service, hoping such stress never will be repeated, considers it as the kind of a crisis that commands service in war or catastrophe.

"UNDOUBTEDLY," declares the Mental Hygiene Society of Maryland in a recent five-year report, "the need for mental-health work in relation to case work and other agencies dealing with individuals was never greater than it is at the present time. The economic depression is rapidly lowering the morale of an increasing number of people, many of these people ordinarily function socially without a great deal of trouble. Their emotional thwartings are being increasingly reflected in their families and their other social relations. If they are not helped now it is obvious that the future cost to society will be great."

Pertinent Publications

AMERICAN RED CROSS TEXTBOOK ON HOME HYGIENE AND CARE OF THE SICK, *by Jane A. Delano, R.N. Fourth Edition, Revised and Rewritten Under Supervision of Public Health Nursing and Home Hygiene Service, American Red Cross. Price 75 cents paper, $1.40 cloth, of the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., or branch offices or local Red Cross Chapters.*

AN index, appendices and bibliography make easily usable this old friend, now brought up-to-date. The ARC gladly furnishes information on the organization and financing of classes in home hygiene and the care of the sick.

THE INTELLIGENCE OF THE PROSPECTIVE IMMIGRANT, *by J. D. Reichard, Surgeon, United States Public Health Service. Public Health Bulletin No. 206. Price 5 cents, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C.*

A STUDY of applicants for immigrant visas at Warsaw, Poland, with interesting observations on the use of language and non-language tests.

LEAD POISONING LEGISLATION AND STATISTICS, *by Frederick L. Hoffman, Consulting Statistician, The Prudential Life Insurance Company of America, Newark, N. J.*

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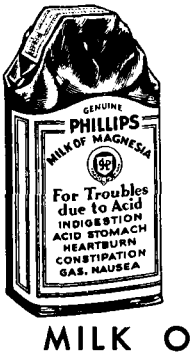

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UNEMPLOYMENT AND COMMUNITY ACTION

JOANNA C. COLCORD

This department is an emergency information service to public officials and to members, executives and supervisors of citizens' committees. News of interesting developments will be gratefully received by the editors, Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York

RUSSELL H. KURTZ

State Developments

DECLARING that the FERA was "unwilling to allow the unemployed to suffer because of neglect on the part of state authorities" Relief Administrator Hopkins took over the *Kentucky* Relief administration on November 8. This is the sixth state in which the FERA has assumed full responsibility for unemployment relief, although it is the first where the step was taken because of outright "neglect." The other five are Florida, Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and South Carolina.

In explanation of the necessity for this move, the Administrator said that partisan politics had developed in the special relief session of the legislature, blocking effective action and resulting in the Governor's admission of the state's failure to provide for the winter's needs. Kentucky has had $2,850,000 in federal aid since May and, according to the statement of Mr. Hopkins, had, as a state, contributed only $77 toward the relief of its own citizens until October, when the Legislature voted an inadequate tax on alcoholic beverages. The yield from this source was only $250,000.

In taking over the state's relief program, a complete change in administrative personnel was made and a new relief commission was set up. Thornton Wilcox, Director of Public Welfare of Louisville, replaces Harper Gatton as state administrator.

The *Colorado* Supreme Court recently ruled that the unemployment relief tax levied on automobile owners in that state is unconstitutional. The tax was in the form of an additional registration fee, payment of which was evidenced by an auxiliary set of license plates of a "UR" series. The fee ranged from $2 to $60 per vehicle. Collapse of this means of state relief financing resulted in a call for a special session of the legislature on December 4.

The American Automobile Association has taken this opportunity to point out that the automobile owners of the country, through gasoline-tax diversions for relief purposes and emergency measures such as that attempted in Colorado, have been bearing an unfair share of the relief burden. Recently, too, the National Highway Users Conference filed a protest with the President against a statement made by Mr. Hopkins which it construed to be too strong a suggestion to the states for the continuance of these forms of relief financing.

The Governor has reorganized the Official Colorado State Relief Committee, appointing Esther Lough as executive officer in the place of Jessie F. Lummis, resigned.

Two states, *New York* and *Illinois*, together accounted for 28 percent of the total public-relief expenditures in the country in July and August, according to FERA figures. Local, state and federal public funds expended for relief in these two commonwealths totalled over $34 million in this two-month period. Of this, New York spent approximately $23 million and Illinois $11 million. The relief administrations of both states have just released reports covering their activities in recent months and summarizing their expenditures over longer priods.

The *New York* report shows that from November 1, 1931 to September 1, 1933, the state distributed $90 million of its own and federal funds to local communities in supplementation of local expenditures. Much of this came from the two state relief appropriations which totalled $55 million. Federal aid was shown to be meeting about one third of the total relief expenditures within the state at the time the report was issued. For the entire twenty-two months $167 million was spent for public relief in the state, of which a little over half went for work relief. The voters have overwhelmingly approved another relief bond issue for 1934 in the amount of $60 million.

The *Illinois* report covers the period from February 1932 through August 1933, and accounts for a distribution of $92 million in state and federal funds. The state provided $19 million of this through a bond issue. In August 97 percent of the relief expenditures within the state had come from federal funds. For the first six months of 1933, local municipal and county treasuries added $4 million to the $38 million of state and federal funds spent for relief in that period. Work relief at cash wages has accounted for approximately 11 percent of the total relief expenditures during the life of the present Illinois relief administration. A proposal to issue $30 million of relief bonds was passed at a special session of the legislature in November 1933. These bonds are to be retired by using the counties' share of the state gasoline tax.

Indiana is going forward, against great political opposition, in a program of modernization of its unemployment relief measures. The Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief has taken its cue from the FERA and is ordering widespread reforms in local relief procedure. Township relief trustees are being brought under close supervision of the state staff, both as to standards and expenditures. Trained social workers are being assigned to township units with backing from the state capitol. Political explosions over the "intrusion" of these "spinsters" has been ignored by the Governor's commission which is determined to make FERA standards effective.

The State Supreme Court of *Washington* has ruled that funds remaining from the state's ten million dollar bond issue may be used for home relief, although the legislature specified that they were to be used for "construction work for unemployment relief."

At the November election, the voters of *Pennsylvania* approved a constitutional amendment which, by virtue of a legislative act passed last May, will make available $20 million for relief purposes. This amount is to be provided by a bond issue, and is to be used for both direct relief and work relief on state highways.

A $5 million relief bond issue was approved by the voters of *New Jersey* at the November election.

News from the Cities

MILWAUKEE'S relief load has dropped 38 percent since early last summer and because of this the staff of the County Outdoor Relief Department has been reduced by approximately one hundred workers. There are now about 475 employes in the department.

Toledo's relief warehouse established by the city administration in 1932 in the belief that large economies were possible through this means of food distribution, has been ordered discontinued by the Ohio Relief Commission because of alleged irregularities in purchasing and accounting procedures.

Indianapolis and Center Township have abandoned the "basket plan" of relief on order of the Governor's Commission on Unemployment Relief. This plan had long been the object of bitter local criticism, as it gave a virtual monopoly to a few large grocers selected by the township relief officer. Charges of unduly high prices, political manipulation and failure to consider the best

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interests of the relief recipients caused the FERA to urge upon the Governor's Commission the action recently taken. Under the new plan, clients are given food orders on any grocer and are allowed a degree of selection within the limits of the order.

San Francisco, following the reorganization of its relief machinery reported last month, has made a start toward substituting cash relief grants for relief orders. The advocates of cash relief have realized that it will prove more expensive than relief in kind and are now finding themselves in the position of urging that the transition be made gradually in order to avoid confusion in administration.

The *Baltimore* Emergency Relief Commission has accepted the recommendations of a committee from the Council of Social Agencies for more adequate relief schedules. The new standard is "substantially higher" and includes provision for such personal expenses as haircuts, shoe repairs, incidental school supplies, newspapers and carfare.

Educational Work Relief

IN a recent report, the FERA described its "five-pointed" educational work-relief program as an activity "which will permit the employment, on a work-relief basis within their profession, of unemployed teachers and of other needy persons capable of teaching, and at the same time benefit groups in need of general or specialized instruction." The five points of the program include the employment of instructors to be assigned:

1. To rural schools closed or partially closed as the result of a lack of funds.
2. To classes in written and spoken English for illiterates and foreigners.
3. To classes in vocational training.
4. To classes for the education of the physically handicapped.
5. To classes for the education of adults with little previous schooling.

In comment on point 2, Dr. L. R. Alderman, Director of Educational Work Relief, states that:

> we have in this country four and a quarter millions of people who cannot read or write in any language and twice as many more who cannot read and write well enough so that they do read and write. We have the methods now of teaching adult illiterates to be functionally literate in one hundred hours of instruction.

Commenting on the adult programs of educational work relief now being organized in all parts of the United States, he says:

> These programs give opportunity for large numbers of volunteers to help in the matter of recruiting, in organization and in making these schools more effective. The aim, of course, is to use this opportunity to develop our human resources upon which all other values depend.

A sixth point has been added in recent weeks, namely, the development of nursery schools supported by federal relief funds. They are envisaged as institutions which can aid "as nothing else can in combating the physical and mental handicaps being imposed upon the young children" in the homes of the unemployed. Food supplies are to be provided from the school feeding funds authorized by the FERA, and instruction is to be given on a work-relief basis. Plans shall be subject to the approval of local superintendents of public schools and relief administrators, with national agencies in the field of childhood education giving advisory assistance.

New Special Bureaus

IN accordance with its policy of developing special services, the *Cook County* (*Chicago*) Relief Administration has undertaken two new activities of interest.

1. Due to the increase in applications for assistance from independent vendors and proprietors of small businesses, and the difficulty of determining their eligibility for relief, an advisory case-committee of lawyers, bankers and business men has been formed, to study these cases and give individual advice. The object is to prevent bankruptcies and to rehabilitate small proprietors, where this can be done, and so prevent their coming on the relief rolls.

2. Under the law in Illinois, persons advancing fraudulent claims resulting in the granting of relief may be prosecuted. A number of cases had accumulated where technical false statements were involved. It was felt that wholesale prosecutions without further study would work hardship and injustice. A Temporary Committee on Fraud Cases was appointed in September, and a group of three hundred cases selected at random for study. Of these, only seventeen were found to show deliberate fraud; and of the seventeen, only four disclosed resources which indicated the possibility of a suit for restitution. The committee has been continued, and authorized to study all cases of reported misstatement. Pending its decision on individual cases, the districts are authorized to continue relief to families believed to be in urgent need, or to reinstate for the same reason those which may have been closed because false statements were made in the affidavit. Distinctions are made in the orders sent to district offices in the interpretation of fraudulence. Discrepancies regarded as fraudulent, to be sent to the Committee on Fraud, include:

A. *Those in which legal action may be recommended:*

Fraud may be considered to exist, and legal action taken looking to prosecution or restitution, where the client willfully omitted or distorted information covering resources, which information was of such nature that relief plans would have been unnecessary or substantially altered had the truth been known to the agency.

B. *Those in which mitigating circumstances may be considered:*

Where the family has been kept below the estimated budget, provided that the earnings or income amounted to no more than the difference between the estimated budget and the relief granted.

Where prior to adoption of a definite rent policy in June 1933 the client was expected to supplement relief with earnings to cover rent, or other essential items not granted in the family budget.

Where the budget and use of income have not been explained to the client.

Where the income not disclosed is of such a nature and amount that it could not have covered any substantial portion of the budget.

Where the client has no understanding of the significance of the affidavit because of no reading knowledge of English; because inadequate explanation of the affidavit was given him; or because client has been unable to comprehend the meaning of the affidavit.

Discrepancies not regarded as fraudulent and not to be sent to the Committee on Fraud include:

A. Financial errors and omissions which would not effect the relief plan.

B. Discrepancies in the social information (such as variation in reporting on relatives, and so on), which have no economic significance.

The special Public Relations Service to handle complaints on individual cases continues to function, dealing with about a hundred complaints a week.

Relief Food Choices

THE *Berkeley, Cal.*, Welfare Society, using both public and private funds, has operated on the plan of issuing food orders on grocers, each for a specified cash amount, but with only general specifications as to the items which the housewife might choose. This is tantamount, of course, to cash relief, except that the order must be used to purchase food alone.

At the request of the Society, the Department of Household Science at the University of California made a careful analysis of the food purchases made by twenty-five of the families during one month. In comparison with the so called "Jaffa Food Budget" previously worked out at the University and adopted quite generally by the relief agencies in California as the minimum standard, these twenty-five families, with a wide opportunity for choice within the limited cost figure, bought foods fairly adequate

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in energy and protein content, but deficient in mineral content, and in vitamins. This was due to the general failure to include enough milk in the dietary, and the tendency to purchase "filling" root vegetables at the expense of leafy vegetables, tomatoes and carrots. Almost twice as much fruit was purchased as was necessary. Fats, sugar and eggs were also used to excess. "It is apparent," the report states, "that if indigent persons are to be adequately fed under such a relief scheme . . . the amounts allowed must be large enough to compensate for poor judgment in the selection of foods."

The report carefully refrains from advising recourse to the commissary system, or indeed any other changes; though it is suggested that better nourishment could be furnished these families through food orders in which articles and amounts were specified.

Questions which the report does not answer are: "What waste, and mal-nourishment would result from the attempt to force families to consume foods that they do not like;" and "Is it reasonable to expect relief families to outpoint the general average of the community in the scientific planning of menus?" Until the American public can be brought, by educational methods, to substitute for the foods it consumes with enthusiasm those which will nourish it best at least expense, it seems somewhat rigorous to single out the unemployed for coercion in this matter.

From *Melrose, Mass.*, suburb of Boston, comes a little pamphlet entitled Melrose Public Welfare Plan of Food Relief which is a model of concise treatment. In twelve small pages, the department's nutritionist explains the procedure by which the relief worker computes the amount of the food allowances for the families; lists the food classifications making up a balanced diet; and details the steps for securing grocer cooperation.

All food allowances are given in the form of "divided orders" which specify the total value of the food to be provided, but at the same time limit the selection by the client to the following schedule:

One sixth of the amount of the total order is allowed for bread, cereals and so on.
Fifteen percent is allowed for staples.
Milk, one and one half cups per adult and three cups per child daily. One half pound cheese per family of five weekly.
One half of the remainder of the total order is allowed for fruits and vegetables.
The other half of the remainder is allowed for meat, fish and eggs.

Each grocer and client has been given an approved food list from which selections may be made. The department feels that by this plan "the weekly order is well balanced and supplies the essentials of an adequate diet with as much choice as is possible with the amount of money to be expended."

Work Relief for Professionals

WHEN *Philadelphia* discontinued its huge work-relief program, carried on under the Lloyd Committee in 1930–31, the need of one especial group—the business and professional women—was so keenly felt that a special Service Committee, composed of professional and leisured women, undertook to raise funds to carry on a restricted program. Approximately $32,000 was secured. Out of a total registration of 1550, of whom over six hundred had dependents, it has been possible to give about 9700 days' work to 167 of the most urgent cases. Forty percent have found or been helped to secure full or part-time jobs. The women were placed in hospitals, educational institutions, and social agencies, the special skills which they possessed being utilized where possible, as for instance, in making housing studies under the Philadelphia Housing Association, and unemployment studies under the Wharton School of the University of Pennsylvania.

The engineering societies of the city organized early in 1932 a Technical Service Committee which carried on an employment bureau for technically trained men, and in addition placed some of the most needy in "useful work" with non-profit making institutions at work-relief wages. About a hundred were so employed during a period of nine months, about $27,000 being paid them in wages. They made drawings and designs for the Franklin Institute, a scientific organization, worked in the "Renovize Philadelphia" campaign, made a topographical survey for the Park Department, tabulated information for the Housing Association, and did a great deal of technical work for the municipal building inspection, electrical and traffic bureaus.

Homemakers' Clubs

WHEN the *Pierce County (Tacoma) Wash.* Welfare Board was organized last April, the workers found the morale of the unemployed at low ebb. The housewives, particularly, had given up all contacts outside their homes, and made little response to the workers' attempts to interest them in a new program. This inertia of despair was combated by the organization of homemakers' clubs, of ten to twenty in membership, meeting at convenient centers or even in the homes of the members. Varied programs were arranged, including facilities for making over clothing, rug and quilt-making, cooking classes, recipe exchanges, and talks on budgeting and home management. Gradually, the mothers participated more actively. A group of them helped a group of single men can and dry the vegetables they had grown. Raffling of quilts, and barter among themselves of garments, materials and services were instituted by the women. Window-boxes were made and the dingy tenements brightened with flowers. Participation in other school and church groups, from which they had dropped out, became once more easy for them. An exhibit of their goods was arranged at the County Fair. An arts-and-crafts course has been asked for and arranged. The husbands have begun, a little sheepishly, to participate, and take up home hobbies and occupations of their own.

Of the project the supervisor, Margaret S. Dustan, says:

No cash expenditures have been made. The activities represent much in the way of time and energy, and seem to be paying dividends in the form of rehabilitation. To those of us who felt the hopelessness of the people we had come to help . . . it is a symbol of self-respect regained, of morale in the rebuilding.

The Millville Project

A YEAR ago, *Millville, Mass.* was numbered among the thousands of forgotten small towns on the welfare map. But in January, it was spotted by the students at Wellesley College, who undertook to provide it with some of the social services enjoyed by its larger neighbors. A report of the results is at hand:

An emergency program was mapped out by which the State Employes' Fund was to bear the administrative expenses and the College to make donations for relief. . . . A former Red Cross worker was engaged to give two days a week in a temporary headquarters in the town hall. The town agreed to keep the place clean and warm. The school nurse, serving one day a week in Millville, was engaged for two extra days a week. Wellesley preferred that her money should not be given for food, except in emergency, and wanted a health program, especially among the children, stressed.

The health services rendered comprise a long list, glasses, tonsillectomies, adenoidectomies, emergency dental work, corrective appliances, social disease treatment, X-rays, nursing service, transportation to clinics, institutional treatment, special baby food, and so on. Milk, clothing, shoes and fuel was provided in some instances.

There truly has been cooperation with the state program in this small town. The selectmen, board of public welfare, town accountant, town treasurer, schools, and several local women's groups have cooperated splendidly. More community spirit has been awakened or revivified than was known to exist.

In addition to the Millville health project, Wellesley also promoted garden and food conservation programs in three Massachusetts communities during the summer.

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Jottings

SPEAKING of adult education, as many people are these days, the University of Wisconsin will offer in January its second annual short course for sewage-plant operators.

AN old-age pension bill was approved in Ohio at the last election by an overwhelming popular vote. The campaign was conducted through the joint effort of the Fraternal Order of Eagles and the State Federation of Labor.

AS a demonstration of one thing that is the matter with America the women of Cloverdale, New Mexico, corralled a Mexican steer that no one would buy, cooked him and canned him, and thereby gave him a wholesale value of $67.50.

LEO KRYZYCKI of Milwaukee has been elected national chairman of the Socialist party to succeed the late Morris Hillquit of New York. Election was by the national executive committee to hold until the party convention in Detroit next May.

SUPERSEDING the Federation of Jewish Philanthropies in Harrisburg, Pa., is a new organization, the United Jewish Community, which proposes to consolidate support for the entire Jewish communal program, social, cultural and educational.

COUNTING up the elders among the thousand organizations listed in its Directory of Social Agencies the New York Welfare Council finds twenty-one more than a hundred years old, 150 that are fifty or past and more than 500 that have been in operation more than a quarter century.

THE New School for Social Research, New York, is offering, under Dr. Werner Hegemann, former editor of Städteban and international authority on town planning, two new courses, Social and Economic Problems in Town Planning and Civic Art, and Modern Tendencies in Architecture.

THE social-work exhibit at the Century of Progress closed up shop without a deficit. It was planned, financed and manned by ninety Chicago and seven national social agencies. Best guessers say that 360,000 people looked at the exhibit long enough to ask intelligent questions about it.

THE first low-cost housing project to be constructed from the $100 million allotment to the Federal Emergency Housing Corporation by the Public Works Administration will be in Detroit. Land and buildings will cost between $3 million and $4 million. Monthly rentals will be about $6.30 per room.

FIGURES from St. Dunstan's, England, show a slow but steady increase in the number of new cases of men whom complete blindness has overtaken as a result of war injuries. At the end of the war there were fifteen hundred cases connected with the institution. There are now two thousand.

RESPONSIBILITY for St. Louis' recent sleeping-sickness epidemic is variously pinned by ready letter writers, says the Community Courier, on beer, drouth, aluminum cooking utensils, kissing-bugs, sewers, the malice of foreign nations or of the spirit world, visitors from Africa and the animals in the zoo.

DURING the past ten years insurance companies have greatly liberalized their attitude toward the sightless, says the American Foundation for the Blind. Sixty-eight percent more companies than in 1923 are now accepting blind persons as risks though most companies continue to charge them extra premiums.

EXCITING intellectual exploration lies in the title of Philosophy of Science, a new quarterly starting with 1934. Its editorial advisers include among other diversely distinguished names H. S. Jennings, W. P. Montague, Harlow Shapley and A. N. Whitehead. Publishers, Wilkins and Wilkins Company, Baltimore, Md.

DURING the five months preceding April 1, 1934, cash allotments by members of the Civilian Conservation Corps to their dependents will total more than $35 million. The winter program of the CCC, including Indian camps, calls for an aggregate of 316,900 men. About two thirds of the first recruits re-enrolled for the winter.

NEIGHBORHOOD House, Louisville Ky., has discovered that the depression has turned its neighbors, hitherto a fairly stable group, into nomads. The turn-over in its clientele the past year has been close to 60 percent. "Families move in looking for jobs, move out still looking for jobs, and sometimes move back again, still looking."

CONTRIBUTIONS to Protestant churches in 1932 added up, in round numbers, to $378 million, a drop of 40 percent from the $581 million reported in 1929. But at that, the Federal Council of Churches points out, the churches more than held their own in the face of the 54 percent drop in national income during the same period.

BECAUSE Major William A. Welch, general manager of the Palisades Interstate Park, thought well of the homeless men from New York's municipal lodging house who were encamped in the park last winter, he has offered the State Temporary Emergency Relief Administration sites for four of the ten camps for transients which it will operate.

ROLLER-SKATING as a Social Problem was the subject of the first fall meeting of the East Side Community Council, New York. The fad has assumed such proportions that the National Bureau of Casualty and Surety Underwriters has taken it up in a serious way and after a "roller-skating survey" in twenty cities has offered a "code" to "curb the dangerous practice."

BY a new French law, applying at the outset only to certain key industries, dependent children of workmen become a charge on the payroll of the employer. Subsidies vary but generally begin with thirty francs a month for the first child and increases for each additional child without maximum limitations. It is estimated that the measure will add upwards of 3 percent to present payrolls.

AS fast as Indians can qualify they will be placed in charge of the forty Indian Emergency Conservation Camps in which 14,400 are now at work. Many camps are already under Indian management. The Office of Indian Affairs proposes to organize "leader camps" where men will be instructed and trained by field practice in erosion control, range management, forestry and miscellaneous subjects.

ACADEMIC application of the "radical" suggestion that unoccupied space in boom-built skyscrapers be used to house the unemployed is reported from Ohio State University where the athletic stadium has been requisitioned for needy students. A dormitory unit in one tower accommodates seventy-five students organized as the Tower Club. They pay a dollar a quarter for room and about $2.50 a week for board.

SECRETARY of Labor Frances Perkins has declared herself "out of sympathy" with the dictum of the U. S. Civil Service Commission that in certain examinations for clerical workers forty is to be the maximum-age limit for candidates. The head of the commission, rallying briskly to criticism, declares that the policy does not mean that "people are through at forty, but merely that they are beginning at not over forty."

THE right of the University of Maryland to compel its students to take military training was in effect upheld by the U. S. Supreme Court last month. The court refused to review an appeal challenging the constitutionality of the state law, previously upheld by the Maryland courts. The proceedings were brought in behalf of Ennis H. Coale, a Methodist freshman suspended because, as a conscientious objector, he refused to attend ROTC drill (see The Survey, March 1933, page 121).

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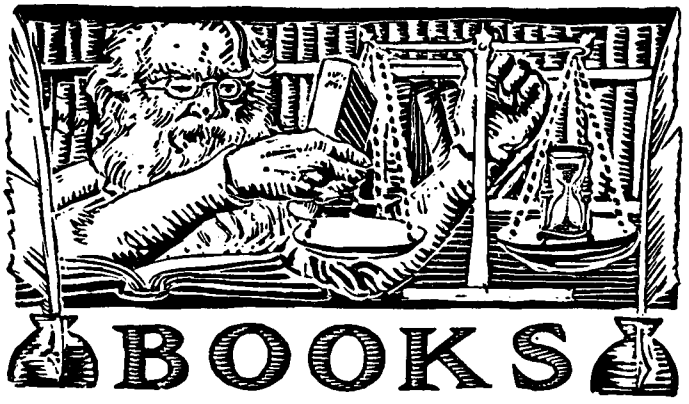

Technocultural Unemployment

DISPLACEMENT OF MEN BY MACHINES, *by Elizabeth Faulkner Baker. Columbia University Press. 271 pp. Price $3.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

IN these days of a vast nationally directed effort to shorten the hours of labor in order to hasten the absorption of millions of unemployed, this book comes as one of the most significant contributions that has recently been made in the field of labor economics. Professor Baker has made a detailed analysis of the effects of technological changes in the commercial printing industry upon the workers, and her conclusions are of vital import for those engaged in formulating a social and economic program for the future. Miss Baker's findings are especially interesting, since they parallel in many respects the work of Professor Barnett about thirty years ago. Once before, in the late 90's, the printing industry underwent a technological revolution similar to that which Professor Baker discovered during the war and post-war periods. In both cases, a tremendous advance in machinery and in labor productivity was followed by a counterbalancing expansion of demand for the product. Hence, although there was much labor displacement, there was little permanent unemployment. Students of labor organization should study carefully the second part of the book, in which Professor Baker analyzes the effect of these industrial developments upon organized labor. Her findings on this point have certain implications with respect to the much-debated question of craft versus industrial unionism. But the outstanding conclusion of this book is that "unemployment [of this kind] is sociological and economic, as well as technological. It might even be called technocultural unemployment." Society itself must accept the responsibility for devising a method of absorbing workers displaced by machinery "in self-respecting occupations without serious or protracted periods of unemployment."

Community Council of Philadelphia EWAN CLAGUE

A County Plan

SOCIAL PLANNING AND ADULT EDUCATION, *by John W. Herring. Macmillan. 135 pp. Price $1.25 postpaid of The Survey.*

STREETS and offices buzz with talk of planning. There is therefore special pertinence in this description of an endeavor at community planning in Chester County, Pennsylvania. Mr. Herring was first connected with the Chester County Health and Welfare Council as head of a department of adult education, and later as director.

Since there are indications of a tendency to regard the county as a useful planning unit, there is significance in the description of the county, the analysis of the problem, the development of program, and the evolution of an adequate organization structure. The necessity for a "crow's-nest vision" and conscious planning rather than haphazard activity is emphasized, but there is honest discussion of the practical difficulties in "selling" and administering the coordinating and planning functions. The most significant conclusion reached is that there is no more thoroughly educational process than planning, and that the most effective result in adult education was attained thus, rather than under a program specifically labeled "adult education."

An appendix gives a "Citizens' Plan." With interest one notes the divisions which this county believes essential. They are: public health, mental health, social service, education, recreation, physical planning, economic planning, political and governmental planning.

New York Adult Education Council WINIFRED FISHER

Little Theatres

THE WORK OF THE LITTLE THEATRES, *by Clarence Arthur Perry. Russell Sage Foundation. 228 pp. Price $1.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

AMERICAN taste in the theater is not, Mr. Perry says, best reflected in the plays of the professional stage, but in those chosen and produced by the little theater groups throughout the country. His extensive and painstaking survey of one thousand of these groups includes their methods of organization, their geographical distribution, their favorite playwrights, their dramatic contests, and a comprehensive bibliography of the 1087 plays staged in 3383 productions as listed in the Billboard of the Drama magazine from October 1925 to May 1929. A classified list of handbooks used and the names and addresses of all the important play publishers complete a volume which should prove to the amateur producer a very useful handbook in itself.

The work of the highschools, colleges and independent little theater groups is the author's chief concern. The wide spread of the field precludes any attempt to judge the quality of this work or its contribution to the drama. One regrets that in an otherwise admirable yardstick of the theatrical temper of our fellow countrymen, the real pioneers of the little theater movement—the settlement dramatic groups—should be relegated to the role of "dramatics for children" and summarily dismissed. The first of them all—the Hull-House Players, and many such followers as the Neighborhood Playhouse, are still making important and interesting contributions to the movement.

Headworker Union Settlement New York HELEN M. HARRIS

New School for a New Age

TRAINING YOUTH FOR THE NEW SOCIAL ORDER, *by Rudolph R. Reeder. Antioch Press, Yellow Springs, Ohio. 248 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE essence of Dr. Reeder's philosophy and much of the charm and warmth of his personality permeate the pages of this book. When over twenty years ago he wrote How Two Hundred Children Live and Learn, Dr. Reeder did much to establish the child-caring institution of that era on a definite educational rather than mere custodial basis. In this new book even the word "institution" is discarded in favor of "school" and many of the educational methods and objectives discussed constitute a challenge to the general run of public and private schools as well as to the traditional institution.

There may be some question as to whether those less gifted could make practical application of the various methods outlined, but it is true nevertheless that we all can absorb something from the underlying philosophy. One may think of institution treatment in terms of "general" and "specific." "General" includes such factors as the creation of favorable morale and a spirit of cooperation, the origin of ingenious plans of motivation, the development of student government and constructive staff contacts and the like. "Specific" treatment on the other hand is composed of individual procedures based on well-organized social records. On this basis it is evident that Dr. Reeder has confined the book almost entirely to a discussion of "general" rather than "specific" treatment. Even from this point of view perhaps he has not sufficiently considered individual differences nor the problems of various personality frustrations, drives and conflicts which determine individual adjustment. The author sharpens the perplexing question as to just how far an institution of any kind can go in recognizing and acting upon specific individual needs. I believe that discussion concerning the book will

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center largely around the author's approach to treatment of stealing and lying. For example, the author describes the use of what he calls "the theft book," on the pages of which are written the names of children in the institution who have been found guilty of stealing, together with a list of the articles or article stolen. When improvement is noted in any child or a cure has been established, the name is erased with due ceremony and satisfaction on the part of all concerned. I can hear violent objections to this procedure on the grounds that it increases guilt feeling, adds to insecurity and inferiority, results in a complete rejection of the adult by the child and fails to cure the stealing because the causes have not been removed! All of which may or may not be true in *every instance*. Is it ever justifiable to treat symptoms? To put it another way, is it always possible to treat causes and if not, what methods of symptomatic treatment can we work out with a minimum of harm to the group and the individual?

Regardless of what we think of the "theft book" as a specific technique I believe Dr. Reeder has sharpened the whole problem of group treatment and treatment based on symptoms and causes. Superintendents of child-caring institutions will find this book an excellent guide in staff training projects, and in its broader application it concerns as well all those in the child welfare field.

New York School of Social Work. LEONARD W. MAYO

No Town, No Country

TOWN AND COUNTRYSIDE: Some Aspects of Urban and Rural Development, *by Thomas Sharp. Oxford University Press. 227 pp. Price $4.50 postpaid of the Survey.*

IMAGINE a letter to The Times—classic catharsis for British indignation— stretched to the magnificent length of 224 pages and you have some measure of the wrath of Thomas Sharp at current developments in English town-planning, from Ebenezer Howard down through all the recent acts of Parliament. This is his thesis: "Rural influences neutralize the town. Urban influences neutralize the country. In a few years all will be neutrality. The strong, masculine virility of the town; the softer beauty, the richness, the fruitfulness of that mother of men, the countryside, will be debased into one sterile, hermaphroditic beastliness." The argument leaves the American reader lukewarm, however, because its premises seem too narrowly esthetic, and its dogmatism too little leavened by recognition of the fact that tastes differ. Put beside Henry Wright's solid, factual analysis of housing alternatives, Mr. Sharp's plea for row-housing and traditional town forms seems hollow. Yet the American reader will find in the book a rewarding chapter on the genetic history of the English countryside and will share Mr. Sharp's enthusiasm for the dignity and charm of the several towns which are presented in photograph and plan. Esthetic nostalgia in the face of modern improvements is a feeling most of us can share, even as we nerve ourselves to face and manipulate "reality."

The Commonwealth Fund GEDDES SMITH

Learning in School

PSYCHOLOGY AND THE NEW EDUCATION, *by S. L. Pressey, Harpers. 585 pp. Price $2.75 postpaid of The Survey.*

EDUCATION is far from static. The dynamics of educational psychology, however, have not been clearly evidenced as it has developed rather loosely. In this field as elsewhere there have been those who stress intelligence quotients and hereditary factors to the exclusion of environment, and those who emphasize the significance and importance of environmental factors that are bound up in educational organization. Dr. Pressey believes that a school can make a child or break him, bringing happiness or misery; and his approach to both education and psychology are motivated by this concept.

The book is divided into two major divisions. The first part deals with problems of growth, health, interest, incentives, social psychology, emotional stress and intellectual efficiency, insofar

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as they enter into the development of an individual child during the period of schooling. The second part is, perhaps, much more significant for all those who teach, because it is a stimulating and challenging presentation of the problems of learning in school. There are some sad moments for the reader when he analyzes the results of efforts at formal education. He can gain a little encouragement when he sees the possibilities of transfer of training, based upon a more intelligent appreciation of curriculum-making, educational methods and a recognition of individual potentials.

Carefully prepared, authoritatively documented, splendidly developed in terms of case reference, Dr. Pressey has organized his psychological content in terms of humanized education. The volume merits the attention and thought of all teachers whether in the kindergarten field or in an institution devoted to post-graduate studies.

IRA S. WILE, M.D.
New York City.

Swap and Dicker

MEN WITHOUT MONEY, *by Wayne Weishaar and Wayne B. Parrish. Putnam's 111 pp. Price $1 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHEN and if the depression becomes an old wives' tale the rise of barter as a way to a living will be one of its colorful episodes. Half a dozen groups of people caught in the stalled industrial machine and turning back to primitive trade to meet their essential needs, have inspired two New York newspaper sophisticates to unusual enthusiasm in this swift journalistic narrative. They do not quite say that barter and scrip will break down "the paradox of great plenty and great want existing side by side," but it is plain that they are wide open to conviction.

The authors detail the history and varied methods of four barter organizations that have survived their youthful indiscretions and have taken on a fairly stable pattern. They are: the Hawarden (Iowa) Plan, operating on city scrip in the heart of the farm-strike country; the Emergency Exchange Association of New York City, "about the most unfruitful place for barter that the world has ever seen"; the Natural Development Association of Salt Lake City, "one of the most significant cooperative enterprises in the country," with back of it "a whole minor philosophy of government and economics"; and the Dayton Cooperative Production Units, "one of the finest pieces of original and constructive social work in the present bitter crisis." Briefer accounts are given of various barter organizations in California, Seattle, Minneapolis and Yellow Springs, Ohio.

Men Without Money makes no pretense to being a manual by which a barter unit could be set up. Beyond a general caution or two it takes no account of the many griefs that attend the birth and growth of a successful exchange. It is not an economic discussion but the lively, optimistic, highly readable story of the efforts of brave men to dig themselves out of the economic slough.

GERTRUDE SPRINGER

The Jewish Student's Religion

THE ATTITUDE OF THE JEWISH STUDENT TOWARDS HIS RELIGION, *by Marvin Nathan. Bloch Publishing Co. 264 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey*

RABBI NATHAN writes with insight whenever he relies upon his learnings from first-hand contacts with Jewish students in American colleges and universities. He follows in the steps of the late Joel Blau and other leaders in the revolt against a system of religious education that succeeds neither in maintaining a great tradition of piety nor in helping youth to find spiritual guidance through the confusions of our time. Essentially, it is the same revolt that is breaking through also in the Christian Churches.

Unfortunately, the requirements of a thesis for the degree of doctor of philosophy are such that neither the writer's knowledge nor his thought concerning principles of reform can be fully developed. An ill-advised quantitative procedure introduces fictions, and sidetracks discussion. The writer is tempted to assume, without warrant, that the sample is sufficient—that is, that students who are worried and who are not, who are concerned in Judaism and who are not—are answering the questionnaire in about equal proportions. Then he is forced to proceed on the assumption that students with different mental make-ups can and do give an accurate rendering of their experiences and their feelings in about equal proportions. When utterances, not necessarily evenly distributed as to their occurrence, are further reduced to key ideas for tabulation and to percentage statements of what students with different religious affiliations, and without affiliation, say about their religious life, incomprehensible coordinations turn up which the harassed research worker must then use his wits to explain as best he can.

The punching machine has done its work of objective statement; the Ph.D. degree should be conferred upon it once and for all; but when its meaningless product is taken seriously as a basis of fact, critical realism cannot come into play. The worker may arrange the data in all sorts of intriguing ways; but he is in no position to disentangle significant truth. Hence, the major portion of this work as of so many theses of recent times, remains unconvincing, however admirably the author manages, with the aid of ample quotations from the student papers themselves, to make one feel that the trends he notes exist. That his own ideas of what constitutes religious education are none too clear, cannot be held against him—for none are more perplexed than those who have most seriously studied the need of our time for a new approach to it.

BRUNO LASKER

Cross-Section of an RN

I GO NURSING, *by Corinne Johnson Kern. Dutton. 256 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

WHETHER one should commend or condemn the increasing interest that has been displayed in the last few years in physiological and pathological details is a debatable question. There is no doubt, however, that I Go Nursing by Corinne Johnson Kern will appeal to that part of the general public that gets a certain satisfaction, healthful or morbid, in such details. I Go Nursing is a series of stories by a private-duty nurse, describing in autobiographical form, the cases she is called to look after in all kinds of homes and in all kinds of places, from the mazes of Chinatown to a lonely ranch and a snowbound lumber settlement. By and large, it is probably a fair cross-section of the work of a private-duty nurse in the early years of the twentieth century, the time in which the stories are laid.

It is only fair to Mrs. Kern to say that her stories hold one's interest almost absorbingly, and that there is a certain forcefulness in her crude but clear-cut descriptions. Nor are the more subtle elements of emotion and feeling neglected; in more than one case the nurse accomplishes an excellent piece of mental adjustment.

One wonders if Mrs. Kern is herself a nurse, or whether through some close association and her dramatic sense, she has been able to reconstruct a series of pictures that are convincing and undoubtedly true to life.

DOROTHY J. CARTER
Assistant Editor, Public Health Nursing

The Lie-Detector

LYING AND ITS DETECTION, *by John A. Larson. Behavior Research Fund, University of Chicago Press. 453 pp. Price $5 postpaid of The Survey.*

THE sensational publicity incident to the use of Dr. Larson's cardio-pneumo-psychograph or lie-detector during and since his experiments as a member of August Vollmer's police staff in Berkeley has been responsible for a variety of "armchair criticism" that should be allayed by the scientific objectivity of his book. Professor Vollmer in his introduction stresses the pioneer nature of Larson's research and pleads that "decision regarding the merits of deception technique should be withheld until it is positively proved that deception cannot be detected with the aid of scientific apparatus"; and Ernest W. Burgess in his editor's foreword predicts that where administered by a competent

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criminological psychologist the lie-detector will supersede the third degree. With practice in general medicine, endocrinology and psychiatry added to his study of law and his experience as patrolman and identification expert, Larson's competence seems beyond question. After devoting 250 pages to earlier methods of detecting deception, in the latter third of his book he gives a detailed description of his apparatus, defines the technique of "securing a continuous blood-pressure curve taken synchronously with a respiratory and a timing curve" and cites sixty-odd experiments with actual suspects from the Berkeley Police Department, the state penitentiaries of California and Illinois and the Institute for Juvenile Research in Chicago. In order to guard against unscientific enthusiasm on the part of his readers he selects cases presenting "problems which are not clear-cut" and points out those few that were wrongly interpreted; yet the accompanying transcriptions of records indicate even to a layman the tell-tale disturbances of blood-pressure and breathing during questions touching the painful deception complex. Dr. Larson does not advocate courtroom use of the lie-detector and repeatedly states that at present it is valuable chiefly in early stages of police investigation, eliminating the innocent and running down clues on positive reactors.

ANNE ROLLER ISSLER

RUN OF THE SHELVES

A DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF THE NEW BOOKS

BALANCED EMPLOYMENT, *by Lee Sherman Chadwick, Macmillan. 234 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

A greatly over-simplified analysis of the Machine Age and what would make its wheels go round again, with the shorter work-day as its coming-out place.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF THE CHILD. PART II. ANATOMY AND PHYSIOLOGY. *Report of the Committee on Growth and Development of the White House Conference on Child Health and Protection. Kenneth D. Blackfan, M.D., chairman. Century. 629 pp. Price $4 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS study, the second volume in a series of four dealing with growth and development of the child, treats the anatomical and physiological aspects of growth.

GENERAL INDEX TO THE FINAL REPORTS OF THE PRESIDENT'S CONFERENCE ON HOME BUILDING AND HOME OWNERSHIP. *Prepared under the direction of Dan W. Wheeler. President's Conference on Home Building and Home Ownership. 114 pp. Price $1.15 postpaid of The Survey.*

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HOW FAR TO THE NEAREST DOCTOR, *by Edward M. Dodd, M.D. Friendship Press, 163 pp. Price $1 cloth, 75 cents paper, postpaid of The Survey.*

STORIES of medical missions around the world by the medical secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church, written "to bring before American young people a living reality—the medical work of the Christian church in many lands."

SCHOOL BROADCASTING. *Intellectual Cooperation Series of the League of Nations. World Peace Foundation. 210 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

THIS study covers the use of the radio in primary and secondary schools and in colleges in twenty-five countries. There are many suggestions for the use of radio in schools to give information on the aims and activities of the League of Nations and "to promote the international spirit."

NERVOUS BREAKDOWN: ITS CAUSE AND CURE, *by W. Beran Wolfe, M.D. Farrar and Rinehart. 240 pp. Price $2.50.*

REGARDING a nervous breakdown as a "personality knock-out," Dr. Wolfe analyzes various factors entering into it, basing his view entirely upon an Adlerian concept of inferiority feeling, with well-being and superiority as the goal of life. The nervous breakdown is regarded as an inevitable product of a muddled strategy of life and its relief depends upon the ability to put one's life in order. Creative self-realization, in terms of courage, personal understanding and objectivity, becomes the mode of restoration to a normal life.

A SOCIOLOGIC SCORE SYSTEM FOR THE CARE AND TRAINING OF CHILDREN, *by G. Hardy Clark, M.D. Seaside Printing Co. Long Beach, California. 78 pp. Price $1 postpaid of The Survey.*

A MANUAL for scoring the development of a child, together with a résumé of the fundamentals of character development. The basis is an estimation of values in terms of care of the person, care of the family, and social relationships.

WHY ARE THERE RICH AND POOR? *by Abel J. Gregg. Association Press, 347 Madison Avenue, New York. 48 pp. Price 25 cents.*

URGENT economic and social questions are here posed for young people in a way that makes their immediacy clear and challenging. This discussion outline and bibliography in handy pamphlet form was prepared with boys and girls of highschool age in mind but teachers and club leaders will find many uses for it in both older and younger groups.

HOW TO REDUCE MUNICIPAL EXPENDITURES, *by Clarence E. Ridley and Orin F. Nolting. Published by the International City Managers Association, 923 East 60th St., Chicago. 15¢ a copy.*

IN the belief that indiscriminate slashing of expenditures without regard to consequences will simply shift the burden from the tax dollar to the private dollar the authors bring together the more constructive methods used by over one hundred cities in effecting reductions in municipal expenditures together with other practical suggestions. In all a check list of 295 very specific constructive economies is offered.

TRANSITION ZONING (Harvard City Planning Studies), *by Arthur C. Comey. Harvard University Press. 150 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

WITH the zoning principle definitely established in the United States, we have now reached another stage—the need for special regulations governing the treatment of contiguous property in two zoning districts. The many city officials who are constantly dealing with knotty zoning problems arising from mutually inimical developments along district edges as well as city planners and zoning experts who are endeavoring to develop zoning maps and ordinances which will stand the test of operation will find invaluable material in this, the fifth volume in the Harvard City Planning Studies. The profuse illustrations add much to the value of this volume.

YOUR HEARING: How to Preserve It, *by Wendell C. Phillips, M.D. and Hugh Grant Rowell, M. D. Appleton. 232 pp. Price $2 postpaid of The Survey.*

ONE author of this book is a specialist in the medical field it covers and founder of the American Federation of Organizations for the Hard of Hearing, the agency working specifically to prevent deafness, conserve partial hearing, and teach persons with impaired hearing to make the most of their abilities. The other author is a specialist in the field of health education. With this ideal combination of qualities, their book appears as a clear, authoritative, and practical guide for readers concerned with its field—the prevention of deafness and the aid of the deafened—people with some measure of hearing as contrasted with the deaf, who cannot hear at all.

COMMUNICATION AGENCIES AND SOCIAL LIFE, *by Malcolm M. Willey and Stuart A. Rice. Recent Social Trends Monographs. McGraw-Hill. 229 pp. Price $2.50 postpaid of The Survey.*

HERE in a substantial bound volume are the facts and figures underlying the striking chapter under the same title contributed by these authors to the report of the Research Committee on Recent Social Trends (see Survey Graphic, January 1933). Both local and distant contacts between people have enlarged at a dizzy rate since the turn of the century, aided by postal service, telephone, telegraph, automobile, radio and the like and the new habits that new resources make possible. "The entire horizon of man has expanded, and if there is not a new heaven, at least there is a new earth." The present volume is one of thirteen which are being published to illuminate further respective chapters of the report—compilations of existing facts and researches into little known areas which will be invaluable to readers specifically interested in these fields.

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COMMUNICATIONS

Preparedness

TO THE EDITOR: Somebody seems to have quoted me as saying that war would create prosperity. I should like to clarify that point. There is no use in opposing preparedness on the ground that it is expensive, because some kind of nonproduction expenditure on a large scale is essential to recovery. The real argument against preparedness is that it is apt to lead to war. There is an illusion that because the last war produced prosperity the next one would do the same. But times have changed. A full sized modern war would probably kill the tenants without knocking down the tenements, thus tending to produce depression.

The only known way to avoid being destroyed in the next war is to keep out, and not being prepared is one of the best ways of keeping out. But we shall confuse ourselves if we base our pacificism on grounds of economy. Some non-military form of public spending on a vast scale is essential to recovery.

New York City DAVID CUSHMAN COYLE

Eugenics and Depression

TO THE EDITOR: One family in every three in the State of Florida is on the federal relief rolls trying desperately to keep alive and in good health on a meager allowance of about ten dollars per month per family. To add to the wretchedness and ill health of these unemployed and ofttimes unemployable people, and to future generations, the pregnancy rate is greatly increasing.

As yet we have had no encouragement from the authorities of the Federal Relief Administration in our efforts to give these unemployed eugenic birth regulation, which after food and shelter is their most desperate need. Privately some of the relief authorities admit the great necessity. Publicly they sidestep the issue. This unnecessary human suffering goes on therefore unabated while the increase in children in the unemployed and often unemployable families still further raises the cost of relief, and greatly complicates any program of eventual rehabilitation.

These unemployed who now constitute one third of the population of necessity contain virtually all the unemployables and non-rehabilitables. They are increasing their families at a rate of not less than twice the rate of the tax-paying families who can obtain scientific birth-control information from their private doctors. It is therefore only a question of several generations, if the present trends are allowed to continue, when the numbers of the self-supporting families and those who must be supported will be equal, *or* in other words every tax-paying family will be supporting one family of unemployed. Economically speaking that would be bad enough. But the more serious feature of it is that the average intelligence now estimated at about eleven years will be proportionately lowered by the great increase of numbers of feebleminded, insane, and otherwise defective persons now numbered among the unemployed.

The Mothers Health Club, Inc., is attacking this tremendous and vital problem from the public-health approach by giving therapeutic and eugenic birth regulation to women who are poor maternity risks. A poor maternity risk for this purpose is defined as a woman who cannot bear a child with safety to the life and health of mother and baby. If the number of poor maternity risks is decreased through intelligent birth regulation and eugenical operations, then the high maternal mortality rate of the United States and especially of Florida is bound to be lowered.

It is by this public-health approach that the Mothers Health Clubs hope to enlist the cooperation of the official health and welfare agencies, and eventually to induce them to add eugenic and therapeutic birth regulation to their programs.

The Mothers Health Clubs conduct a clinic for Dade County, Florida. It is chartered not for profit and is supported entirely by voluntary subscriptions. Literature and information as to how to inaugurate similar projects elsewhere, or projects best suited to local needs, will be supplied to any interested health or social worker provided postage is included with the request.

Director of Clinic, Miami, Fla. LYDIA ALLEN DEVILBISS, M.D.

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GOSSIP: of People and Things

On the Washington Scene

JUST crook a finger toward Washington these days and you discover a new flock of old friends serving the New Deal in one capacity or another. FRANK BANE of the American Public Welfare Association is now commuting between Chicago and the capital giving large part-time to the FERA in an advising and consulting capacity. . . . As director of women's work, which promises to loom larger presently, the FERA has called ELLEN S. WOODWARD, recently executive secretary of the Mississippi Board of Development, and one-time secretary of the State Conference of Social Work. Her assistant is CHLOE OWINGS, known for her work with the American Social Hygiene Association. . . . It's fairly old but still good news that the FERA has named as supervisor of work relief in education HILDA SMITH, director of the Affiliated Summer Schools and one of the founders of the Bryn Mawr Summer School for Workers in Industry.

Looking a bit further in Washington one sees WILLIAM C. KOPLOVITZ, co-author with Joanna C. Colcord and Russell Kurtz of the book, Emergency Work Relief, in the law division of the Public Works Administration. DAVID CUSHMAN COYLE of New York is a member of the technical advisory committee of the PWA. . . . On the staff of the Committee on Government Statistics is EWAN CLAGUE, three-quarter timing from his job with the Philadelphia Community Council. This committee of the American Statistical Association and the Social Science Research Council is surveying the statistical work of several government departments, recommending desirable changes when indicated.

Also called to Washington is MORRIS LLEWELLYAN COOKE of Philadelphia, now chairman of the Mississippi Valley Committee of the PWA, the object of which is to correlate and coordinate the various projects recommended for the development of the Mississippi Valley and its tributaries. . . . Not in Washington, but very much in the New Deal is JACOB BILLIKOPF who, by direction of President Roosevelt, has been appointed impartial chairman of the Regional Labor Board for Philadelphia to represent the general public in the mediation of labor controversies. Among his associates on the board are MORRIS E. LEEDS and LESSING ROSENWALD.

SOPHONISBA P. BRECKENRIDGE of the School of Social Service Administration, University of Chicago, is a member of the official American delegation to the seventh Pan-American Conference, in session in Montevideo, Uruguay, as these words are written.

THE Polish government has taken cognizance of the service of Marion Blackwell, executive of the Buffalo International Institute, and has conferred on her the Golden Cross of Merit in appreciation of her constructive work among citizens of Polish extraction.

DR. JOHN H. FINLEY of the New York Times, valued friend and contributor to The Survey, celebrated his seventieth birthday recently with a party participated in by all of City College with the growth and development of which he has been closely associated. The party included a faculty luncheon, an academic procession of the faculty and student body and the presentation to the college of a bronze bust of the guest of honor, the gift of his friends.

THE University of Toledo has elected Philip C. Nash as president to succeed the late Henry J. Doermann. An engineer by profession Mr. Nash was for eight years dean of Antioch College and has been since 1929 director of the League of Nations Association.

VIOLET H. HODGDON has resigned as assistant director of the National Organization for Public Health Nursing to become director of Public Health Nursing in the Department of Health, Westchester County, N. Y.

Well, What DID You Do?

DURING her first week as a county relief worker in Sauk Rapids, Minn., Mary G. Starr, who says "I know I shall derive great benefit from your magazine" (and as far as we are concerned that makes it unanimous), gathered in this tidbit, a note left by a volunteer worker: "Mr. Zelphon came in to say they are all out of groceries and what are you going to do about his hernia?"

THE Massachusetts Health Department has reached over into New York and taken Ada Boone Coffey for its chief nursing supervisor. She has been for four years extension secretary of public-health nurses in the New York State Health Department and was previously associated with the division of maternity infancy and child hygiene.

THE National Committee on Federal Legislation for Birth Control, Margaret Sanger, president, will hold a conference on Birth Control and National Recovery at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C. January 15–17. Other organizations are invited to cooperate. Information from the conference headquarters, 1343 H Street, N. W., Washington.

THOMAS DEVINE, who for the past year has been "on the road" for the Family Welfare Association of America, and before that with community chests in the South, has been appointed to direct the Grand Rapids chest succeeding Howard O. Hunter, now with the FERA.

"WITHIN three weeks of the start of registering social workers we had received over eighty applications," postscripts Anita Eldridge of the California Conference of Social Work. "The board of examiners is at work and believe me it is going to be a big job. A lot of grief is probably in store for us but we are going at it gaily."

THE discussion, with charts, of the number and distribution of social workers in the United States given by Ralph G. Hurlin at the Detroit meeting of the National Conference last June has been preprinted by the Russell Sage Foundation, 130 East 22 Street, New York, from the forthcoming Conference Proceedings. Price 10 cents from the Foundation.

ALLEN R. CARPENTER, formerly case-work adviser to the Salvation Army in Chicago has been appointed director of the Clearing House for Men of the Shelter Division of the Illinois Emergency Relief Commission. He succeeds Robert W. Beasley who has joined the faculty of the School of Social Service Administration of the University of Chicago.

THE bad news comes from Germany that Betty Hirsch is no longer director of the Silex School in Berlin. This school was established during the war for the reeducation of blinded soldiers. The methods it developed, under Miss Hirsch's leadership, attracted international attention and have been widely followed.

IN Geneva at this time are Professor Joseph P. Chamberlain of Columbia University, Florence W. Hutsinpillar of the U. S. Children's Bureau and George L. Warren of the International Migration Service as delegates appointed by President Roosevelt to represent the United States on a special committee of the League of Nations to study the whole question of assistance to aliens. Twelve governments are represented on the committee one of the chief problems of which is the plight of economic refugees who because of the depression are returning in increasing numbers to countries of origin.

Professor Chamberlain, who by the way is a vice-president of Survey Associates, has a dual responsibility in Geneva having been designated by the Department of State as the American representative on the governing board of the Commission on German Refugees of which James G. McDonald of New York is high commissioner.

THE New York School of Social Work now claims the full time of Leonard Mayo who until recently has been part-timing with the Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry.

SARA T. DISSOSWAY, for seven years head of the work for the crippled under the Brooklyn Bureau of Charities, has resigned to become general secretary of the Community Welfare Association of Meriden, Conn.

Whereas . . .

EXTRACT from a resolution received, with request for endorsement, by the Vancouver, B. C., Welfare Federation from the Tuberculous Veterans' Section of the Canadian Legion:

Therefore this branch of the Canadian Legion desires to protest vigorously the recent scaling down or lopping off altogether of the Mothers' Pensions formerly given to the wives of TB veterans who have young children by the committee in charge of Mothers' Pensions.

JUNE PURCELL GUILD, whose illness last spring obliged her to burn her professional social-work bridges in Richmond, is at George Washington University this winter, back at her old love, the study of law. "If I have luck," she says, "I'll get my Master's in law in June. Am carrying part of my teaching at Virginia Union University, commuting to Richmond for it, and if I have any time left I want to finish my book on the legal status of the Virginia Negro, the research and assembling of

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topics for which is already done." Meantime, Mrs. Guild had an article in The Christian Register of October 5, A True Confession of a Social Worker, in which she pleads for closer kinship between law, politics, economics and social work.

North Dakota has borrowed Pearl Salsberry from the Minneapolis Family Welfare Association to direct its state relief work. Assisting her are Paul Bliss, lately of St. Louis and Jessica Lowry of Minot, N. D.

Alice Stenholm who was among the shock-troops of the battle to make public relief effective in Mississippi has resigned to join the staff of the Wisconsin State Training School. Margaret Leach succeeds her in Mississippi.

Ah, Beauty!

FROM the Consumers' League of Eastern Pennsylvania, relayed by A. Estelle Lauder, comes the tale of the disabled worker for whom the League successfully fought through a compensation case involving $700. With this fortune the worker proposed to take his family back to Spain and establish them in a life of ease in his native hamlet. The family had considerable leeway in the amount of personal baggage allowed on their steamer tickets and proceeded to pack up an extraordinary collection of household goods. But when the League worker found them crating a large buff and green gas-stove she questioned the logic of it, involving as it would a considerable expense for trucking and the likelihood, not to say certainty, that in a remote Spanish hamlet an American gas-stove would resemble nothing so much as a white elephant. "But lady," bristled the man of the house, "Is it that we should not have a thing of beauty in our lives?"

Lisbeth Parrott has resigned her five-year-old job with the North Carolina State Board of Charities and has gone to Baltimore to the publicity staff of the Maryland Children's Aid Society.

The Independent Journal of Columbia University is a new semimonthly publication under the wing of the School of Journalism. In each issue one of the scholars of the University "will contribute his observations upon the passing scene." The first was by President Nicholas Murray Butler.

While Eugene Kinckle Jones is in Washington as economic adviser on Negro affairs to the Department of Commerce the work of the National Urban League will go on under the direction of T. Arnold Hill, the director of its Department of Industrial Relations.

A cheerful note in the unemployment situation is sounded by the New York School of Social Work which reports that, so far as its sixty-three 1932–33 graduates are concerned, there isn't any. At the time of writing the last to be placed was on the brink of decision. Seventeen went into public welfare, thirty-five into case work, and the rest scattered into various lines. One, set down as "Married and not working," the School counts as a placement. Fair enough.

Plans are already on foot for the 1934 session of the Wellesley Summer Institute, the '33 session of which so excited everyone who shared in it. For information query Dorothy P. Hill, 420 Jackson Building, Buffalo, N. Y. For an account of the '33 institute and its reading list, reprinted from the Wellesley Magazine, send a three-cent stamp to A. E. O. Munsell, 10 East Franklin Street, Baltimore, Md.

Ruth Blakslee of the New York COS has been called to Baltimore as state field supervisor of the Maryland Emergency Relief Administration.

The Yonkers Charity Organization has added Mira Talbot to its staff as case-work supervisor. Although the accumulation of experience has carried Miss Talbot as far west as Seattle she comes now from the Department of Public Welfare, Syracuse, N. Y.

Cardinal Hayes, New York, has appointed Msgr. Robert F. Keegan, his secretary for charities, to the pastorate of the Church of the Blessed Sacrament, at Broadway and Seventieth Street. Monsignor Keegan, who closed his presidency of the National Conference of Catholic Charities in a blaze of glory in early October, will continue as director of the Catholic Charities of New York.

"Something about this conference reminds me of our own Graphic-Midmonthly plan," postscripts Dora M. Barnes, Survey scout at the Conference of Juvenile Agencies held in connection with American Prison Congress in Atlantic City. "Each session had a 'background paper' (that would be Graphic), after which the audience divided into discussion groups (Midmonthly). It worked admirably."

Oh Say, Can You See?

MAYBE it's the open-eyed baby on the letterhead peering over a songbook captioned with a bar from the national anthem, maybe the quotation below from a mother whose child's sight had been saved, but there was a pull even for hardened readers in an appeal letter sent out not long ago by the National Society for the Prevention of Blindness. The quotation read: "Last night my infant daughter noticed her hands for the first time and smiled with pleasure. It seems intolerably cruel that there should be babies unable to do this. I am sending a small contribution to you. If it were a hundred times the amount, it could not express my gratitude."

Helen Hart, long identified with the settlements in New York and elsewhere, is now on the supervisory staff of the Connecticut Emergency Relief Commission.

Even bureaus of vital statistics have their moments. The Pennsylvania Bureau reports an enquiry about the death certificate of one Five Dollar Willie, aged eighty-two. Then there was the woman who wanted a birth certificate and who when asked for information to aid the search of the records replied, "The house I was born in is torn down."

New York settlements, twenty-six of them, are joining in the publication of a monthly newspaper, The Neighbor. Rube Ellenberg and Henry Tannebaum are the editors.

Tardily but whole-heartedly The Survey adds its congratulations to those of the many friends of Eva Whiting White on the rounding out, in October, of twenty-five years as head worker of Elizabeth Peabody House, Boston. One of the speakers at the two-day celebration was Lucy Wheelock, one of the original incorporators of the house in 1896. At the present time Mrs. White is serving on three public boards: the Public Welfare Department of Boston, the Immigration Division of the Massachusetts Department of Education and the New England Executive Board of the NRA.

That friend and critic of social work, Viola Paradise, novelist and short-story writer, whose paper, Creative Writing for Social Work, was a high spot of the Philadelphia National Conference, is putting herself to the practical test of the job. She has joined the staff of the Jewish Social Service Association, New York, to interpret its work, its program and its philosophy without any relation to money-raising propaganda. It was Miss Paradise's story, Wild West, later published in Pictorial Review that won the prize offered several years ago by the Social Work Publicity Council. She got her baptism in social work with the Immigrant Protective League in Chicago, under Grace Abbott, and was for a number of years with the U. S. Children's Bureau.

The belle of this past season at Nurses' House on Long Island was a seventy-year oldster who is the nurse at a boys' boarding school and who as a sideline teaches the kids ice-skating. She enlivened the House by organizing bicycling, roller-skating and horseback riding parties, and at odd moments learned to dive.

At the recent completion of its fifth year of existence the Anti-Opium Bureau in Geneva "rendered public thanks to all who have assisted in its work." During the coming year the Bureau will continue to maintain its free information service though a straitened budget may compel it to curtail its publications.

The School of Sociology and Social Service of Fordham University, New York, has appointed Mabel Mattingly, recently of Cleveland, as director of field work to succeed Rose McHugh, who is at the moment in Buffalo making a special study of protective agencies. Mrs. Mattingly has been identified with social work in Cleveland for twenty years. She helped organize and has been a member of the board of the Cuyahoga County Child Welfare Organization, and resigned the post of assistant professor of child welfare at the School of Applied Social Sciences at Western Reserve University in order to accept the Fordham appointment.

New Officers

American Library Association: *President*, Gratia A. Countryman, Minneapolis; *vice-presidents*, Louis Round Wilson, University of Chicago; Ralph Munn, Pittsburgh; *treasurer*, Matthew S. Dudgeon, Milwaukee.

Illinois State Conference of Social Work: *President*, Jacob Kepecs, Chicago; *vice-presidents*, Judge Harry Reck, Ottawa; Edward L. Ryerson, Jr., Chicago; Mrs. V. M. Bristol, East St. Louis; *secretary-treasurer*, Mrs. Henry P. Chandler, Chicago.

New York State Conference of Social Work: *President*, Victor Ridder, New York; *vice-presidents*, Mrs. Francis Kernan, Utica; Eugene Warner, Buffalo; Neva R. Deardorf, New York.

Utah State Conference of Social Work: *President*, Dr. Lowry Nelson, Provo; *vice-presidents*, Prof. John C. Swenson, Provo, and B. H. Robinson and Dr. Dorothy Nyswander, Salt Lake City; *secretary-treasurer*, Marguerite Woodin, Salt Lake City.

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JANUARY MIDMONTHLY

SURVEY

JOURNAL OF SOCIAL WORK

THE STATE KEY TO RELIEF FUNDS

Newton D. Baker

TURNING LABOR INTO FOOD

J. S. Burgess

SOCIAL WORKERS HESITATE—THEN?

Eduard C. Lindeman

SHOCK TROOPS OF THE SETTLEMENTS

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THE SURVEY

Vol. LXIX. No. 1 MONTHLY January 1933

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So They Say

GOSH!—*Mayor McKee at New York Municipal Lodging-House.*

There is seldom any giving that hurts.—*Lyman L. Pierce in How to Raise Money.*

This legal liquor is gonna cost more with those taxes n'everything.—*New York bootlegger.*

We are practically a nation of economic illiterates.—*Lotus D. Coffman, president, University of Minnesota.*

It may take generations to persuade the mass of Americans to think.—*Prof. Harold O. Rugg, Columbia University.*

The general life of society today is largely a product of college influence.—*President E. H. Wilkins, Oberlin College.*

You gotta have some sense to live on your own in New York for three years.—*Joseph Borneo, aged 15, certified as mental defective.*

Let the dead past bury its dead; let every generation settle the liquor question in its own way; let the tail go with the hide.—*William Allen White, Emporia, Kansas.*

Many [of our private recreational agencies] represent more what a class would do for the masses than what the masses would do for themselves.—*Catholic Charities Review.*

Battleships get obsolete quickly, we are told, and have to be replaced. But so do city children get obsolete, with terrible swiftness.—*Christopher Morley in John Mistletoe.*

In our colleges and universities many of our professors of ethics are taking away more ethics than they are inculcating.—*Judge Andrew A. Bruce, Northwestern University.*

Citizens as conceived by governments are persons who admire the status quo and are prepared to exert themselves for its preservation.—*Bertrand Russell in Education and the Modern World.*

Any state of mind that permits us to be satisfied when we have merely kept ourselves alive omits the things which have really made Americans a great people.—*Newton D. Baker, Cleveland.*

It is wonderful to see men and women who are happy enough to have a job dividing their paychecks with fellow workmen who are unhappy enough to be out of a job.—*Vicki Baum, author, to United Relief Campaign, St. Louis.*

What the federal government and all the public and private charities have got to do is to eliminate the hellishness of the three H's—Hunger, Homelessness and Hopelessness.—*F. P. A. in New York Herald-Tribune.*

The expenditure of public funds on facilities for recreation may be a first sign of returning civilization, after the barbaric concentration on wealth-getting in the earlier industrial period.—*C. Delisle Burns in Leisure in the Modern World.*

The church must become a social agency. . . . I cannot picture a church without a militant social-work program any more than I can picture one without an altar or a pulpit.—*Rev. John O'Grady, National Conference of Catholic Charities.*

If a few stupid politicians can, on nearly any bright morning, give the word to a handful of hot-headed boys to blow the world to bits, progress becomes the watering of a rose garden on the brink of a volcano.—*Prof. Halford E. Luccock, Yale Divinity School.*

The one substantial gain which may come out of the storm and stress is a possible limbering up of the mentalities of the white-collar aristocracy which has thus far been a bulwark of unreasoning social, economic and political conservatism.—*Harry Elmer Barnes in New York World-Telegram.*

My mother used to say that there was nothing worse than to have a man sitting around the kitchen stove after breakfast, and nothing nicer than to have him come home early in the afternoon. Perhaps we have made some progress in that definition. When a man clutters up the kitchen in the morning that is unemployment. When he comes home early in the afternoon, that is leisure.—*Owen D. Young.*

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